

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

DECEMBER 15, 1938



Syringa Chinensis

Lilac Species for Landscape Planting
Native Trees and Shrubs
Appraising the Bellflowers
Minnesota Association Meets

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

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CHRISTMAS.

At a time when the world is troubled with struggles between nations, racial groups, social classes, trade interests and individuals—in which, as someone has said, those who have are arrayed against those who have not, regardless of what names and insignias they give themselves—the approach of Christmas brings the reflection that He who is celebrated on that day passed his life as a have-not in material things, but possessed others which gave his life a greater influence and his name a wider spread throughout the world than that of any other man in history.

The contests between those who have and those who have not spring not solely from the possession or lack of property, but in many instances from a regard opposed to a disregard of the attitude toward one's fellow man that was reiterated in preachings and parables.

Present-day laws and government regulation are imposed to enforce a semblance of that attitude, but even though the letter of the law is observed and the spirit is lacking, the end will not be accomplished. It is a trite saying that the golden rule is the best business maxim. Its observance would relieve us of many legislative difficulties, regulatory problems, labor disputes, business vexations and personal grievances.

From the ranks of those who have not may the Christmas season bring more into the ranks of those who have this spirit!

The Mirror of the Trade

WAGES AND HOURS LAW.

Inquiries received indicate that some readers have overlooked statements which have been published in this magazine with regard to the application of the wages and hours law to nurserymen's employees.

Most questions will be answered by reference to the articles on this subject, in the issue of October 15 on page 19, the issue of November 1 on page 2, the issue of November 15 on page 12 and the issue of December 1 on page 11, the last-named being included in the material under the heading, "Confer at Washington."

If your individual problem is not met by reference to those explanations, help may be gleaned from the editor's considerable file of material on the subject. But it should be remembered that in most instances only opinions can be given, as Department of Labor officials have made few rulings, quite in contrast to the procedure of the Treasury Department with respect to income tax and social security tax problems. Fortunately the wages and hours law, because of the exemption it contains, does not affect nurserymen nearly so much as the tax legislation.

DIRECT-MAIL EXHIBIT.

At the last two conventions of the A. A. N., at Chicago and Detroit, displays of direct-mail advertising by landscape firms and retail nurserymen were presented by the editorial staff of the American Nurseryman.

The inquiries which have been received regarding these exhibits indicate an interest that extended beyond the period of the display. It is suggested that further material of that sort be collected, in order that nurserymen may see what is going on in other localities and thus gain ideas to develop their own local retail business.

The request is made, therefore, that retail nurserymen kindly send to this office samples of their advertising of this sort. Better yet, put the editor of the American Nurseryman on your mailing list to receive all the material you send out to customers and prospects. Then it will be possible to mount collections of this material and provide it for display at meetings of

nurserymen in various places. Please take this as a personal request individually, as it is desired that the widest possible collection will be made. You will benefit by your own resulting opportunity for comparisons.

BOOST F. H. A. LOANS.

Impetus to the building boom expected in 1939 was given December 13, when President Roosevelt authorized the increase in the amount of home mortgages which may be insured by the Federal Housing Administration from two billion to three billion dollars.

Three-fourths of the original amount authorized has been used, and applications for mortgage insurance are being received at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 monthly. Hence the authorized increase will extend the F. H. A. operations through 1939.

SEEKING NEW STANDARDS.

Among the folks who are seeking better ways of standardizing their products are members of the California Olive Association. When canned ripe olives were first marketed, five sizes were named small, medium, large, extra large and mammoth. When still larger sizes of olives were produced, the old names were not disturbed, but as time went by, giant, jumbo, colossal and super-colossal were added.

Whether the Californians have run out of names or whether they have sympathy with the housewife struggling to understand what size of olives are in the can she buys, is not known. Maybe they will drop names and use numbers, or maybe a drawing will be used on the label to show the size of olives in the can.

CLOSELY following the relaxing of import regulations on narcissus bulbs comes the announcement from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture that, effective December 1, 1939, begonia and gloxinia tubers will be permitted entry in unlimited numbers. Hitherto these items have been on the list of stock allowed entry only in limited quantities and for certain purposes under quarantine 37.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade

*The Nurseryman's Forte:
To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

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DECEMBER 15, 1938

No. 12

Lilac Species for Landscape Planting

Useful Lilacs Besides Syringa Vulgaris Which Are Worthy of a Place in the Garden—By Donald Wyman, of Arnold Arboretum

In recent numbers of the American Nurseryman particular mention has been made of some of the prominent varieties of *Syringa vulgaris*. Lists have been given of the "best" varieties, but little mention has been made of several species which are prominent in landscape planting and of some rare species with which the nurseryman should be more familiar. This discussion will deal primarily with these species, and a few of their varieties, for the story of the lilac is certainly not complete without including them.

Several of the species of *syringa* are common in landscape work, having been used for many years in this country. For instance, *Syringa persica* is widely planted and can be termed the daintiest of all the lilacs, because of its finely divided leaves and small flower clusters. Normally the flowers are pale lilac, but there is a white-flowered variety. The Persian lilac originally came from China, not from Persia, where it was first found and described. For at least 300 years it has been grown in Europe, and for centuries before it had been in cultivation in Persia and India.

The Chinese lilac is one of the best of all the lilacs for its profuse bloom. It was the first hybrid lilac, a cross between *S. persica* and *S. vulgaris*, and appeared for the first time in the botanic garden at Rouen, France, in 1777. Formerly called *S. rothomagensis*, it is the most floriferous of the lilacs, having immense clusters of purplish-lilac flowers intermediate in size between those of both parents. It is perfectly hardy,

is a rapid grower and always blooms well—something which cannot be said of every lilac. Frequently the branches are so covered with inflorescences that stems two feet long give the appearance of one continuous bloom. These flower clusters are so heavy that the branches bend down under their weight. There are several varieties, one with white flowers, var. *alba*, and another with deep pink flowers, var. *Saugeana*.

Another species in the trade, but which might be grown considerably more, is *S. japonica* (*S. amurensis japonica*), the Japanese tree lilac. It is the tallest-growing in the genus and may be considered a small tree even in this country. In the forests of Japan it is a standard forest tree, greatly valued for its timber. It was first grown in this country in the Harvard botanic garden in 1870 and was first introduced into cultivation by the Arnold Arboretum. It has large creamy-white flower clusters, which appear in late June or early July—the last of the lilacs to bloom. The panicles are from six to twelve inches long. These flowers are not fragrant and only slightly disagreeable in odor. As a small tree, it is well adapted for use as a specimen. I shall never forget a splendid planting of these at Ithaca, N. Y., along a short, narrow canal. The trees did splendidly, and when they were in bloom their reflection in the water of the canal was exquisite.

The last of the species common in the trade is *S. villosa*, the late lilac. It is valued for its dense, vigorous growth and for its late flowers, which, in the vicinity of Boston, appear in mid-

June, halfway between those of *S. vulgaris* and those of *S. japonica*. The flowers are whitish to pale pink. Unfortunately, they are not fragrant, for they have the odor of the privet flowers. The plant is hardy and is a close relative of *S. josikaea*, which is similar except for the fact that its leaves are considerably more glossy. For this reason, *S. josikaea* makes a better specimen plant than *S. villosa*. At the experimental farm at Ottawa, Canada, both *S. josikaea* and *S. villosa* are used in tall clipped hedges, but the latter is not so attractive as *S. josikaea* because of its lusterless foliage.

A hybrid between these two is *S. Henryi*, of which *Lutece* is the most outstanding variety. The flowers of this variety are similar in every way to those of *S. villosa* except that the panicle is larger and more loose and a pale lilac color. Some nurserymen are using this splendid ornamental variety successfully in the propagation of other lilac species and varieties by using small parts of the roots as understock in root grafting. •

One of the species which deserves far greater use than it enjoys at present is *S. pubescens*. This is the most fragrant of the lilacs, and although its flower clusters are not particularly prominent nor conspicuously colored (a pale lilac often fading to whitish), it is an asset to any collection of lilacs. The clusters are rather loose and, of course, not particularly fragrant when wet, although when dry they give off a richly fragrant odor. This lilac does not have to be given prominence in the garden, but it can be planted at the rear of the shrub

collection, for when its flowers are in bloom they will add much fragrance to any garden.

Syringa Prestoniae is a species with which American nurserymen should become more familiar, now that it has proved itself of considerable value. The first crosses were made by Miss Isabella Preston, of the experimental farm, Ottawa, Canada, about seventeen years ago. *Syringa Prestoniae* is a cross between *S. villosa* and *S. reflexa* and blooms a week or so after the regular *S. vulgaris* varieties fade. Some of the flower clusters are almost a foot in length. Certain seedlings have flower clusters that are rather loose, while other seedlings have clusters that are tight and compact, depending on the variety. Some are a dark reddish pink, as is the variety Elinor, while others are a considerably lighter pink. The pink color, of course, comes from the splendid pink color of the *S. reflexa* blooms. A large number of seedlings originated from the first cross, and Miss Preston has given them the names of Shakespeare's heroines. Unfortunately, the flowers are not fragrant, but because of their conspicuous pink flower clusters in June, at a time when no other pink-flowering lilacs are in bloom, they should be used a great deal more in the northern United States at least. Although it is difficult to pick the most outstanding varieties in such a group, I made the following selections last June when I carefully inspected all

the mature bushes in Ottawa: Audrey, Ursula, Desdemona, Octavia, Isabella, Alice, Jessica. F. L. Skinner, at Dropmore, Manitoba, Canada, has also been outstanding in making some lilac crosses. He, too, crossed *S. villosa* and *S. reflexa* and from the resulting seedlings selected, among others, one with dark rose flowers and named it Hiawatha. Another cross using *S. vulgaris* X *S. oblata dilatata* resulted in several good flowering seedlings among which are Assessippi and Pocahontas, a deep purple. Let us hope that American nurserymen will soon begin to realize the potential value of these plants so that they will eventually be made available in this country.

Syringa oblata and its varieties have three qualifications which merit their use in the garden. They are the first of the lilacs to bloom; they are the only lilacs the foliage of which turns a good red color in the fall; their leaves are usually not disfigured by mildew in the late summer, as are those of most other lilacs. Three varieties are in cultivation, *affinis* (white flowers, commonly cultivated in Chinese gardens); *Giraldii* (lilac-colored flowers, loose, open clusters); *dilatata* (lilac-pink flowers, perhaps the best of the three). Because their flowers open so early, the flower buds are sometimes nipped by late freezes in the north, but, nevertheless, they are good plants for early bloom, usually flowering a week earlier than *S. vulgaris* varieties.

The littleleaf lilac, *S. microphylla*, is the lowest of the lilacs. One of the plants at the Arnold Arboretum is 22 years old and still only about five feet tall, although it is over twice this in width. It is valued for its low, wide-growing habit and its free-blooming qualities. The fragrant flowers, lavender to pink in color, appear in small clusters, sometimes resembling the blooms of *S. pubescens* in everything but degree of fragrance. Its unique habit of blooming a second time in the autumn is interesting, but usually only a few flower clusters open at that time. Because of its low, squatting habit of growth, it can fill a place in the garden which no other lilac can. It blooms about the same time as the *S. vulgaris* varieties.

Syringa reflexa has the most graceful flower clusters of any lilac. The flowers are borne in long, nodding clusters, and for this reason it is called the nodding lilac. Its flowers are colored a deep pink to a rich red, and from the standpoint of blooms alone, the plant is quite outstanding. It blooms about the same time as *S. villosa*, and flower buds are conspicuously red for some time before they open. It was introduced into cultivation in this country by the Arnold Arboretum in 1901, but apparently it is more difficult to grow properly than most of the other lilacs. The specimens in the arboretum bloom well only occasionally, and from our experience with this species in the arboretum it is not so desirable a specimen as many of the other lilacs. It is being used in hybridizing with some of the later-blooming species, particularly *S. villosa*, and is responsible for the beautiful pink colors in the *S. Prestoniae* seedlings.

There are other lilac species which are noted from time to time in horticultural literature, but which do not have sufficient ornamental characteristics to warrant their general use in landscape planting. *Syringa tomentella* and *S. Sweginzowii* are somewhat similar and valued chiefly because their large flower clusters open about the same time as those of *S. villosa*. *Syringa Komarowii*, *S. emodi*, *S. hyacinthiflora*, *S. pinnatifolia* and *S. yunnanensis* are some of the species with little, if any, ornamental value. All of these are growing in the collections at the Arnold Arboretum, but when the characteristics of the other species are considered,



Syringa Pubescens, the Hairy Lilac, Most Fragrant of the Lilacs.

these do not have sufficient value to warrant their being grown extensively for ornamental purposes.

These, then, are some of the lilac species which aid in making this group of flowering shrubs of ornamental interest for about eight weeks during the spring and early summer. Because they are of ornamental value only while in flower, having no decorative fruits, no outstanding autumn color, nor even an attractive form in the winter, we should not let our enthusiasm for their flowers run away with good judgment in growing them. A small selection of the best is to be highly advocated. With 150 varieties of *S. vulgaris* alone being grown today in American nurseries, there is ample opportunity for intelligent reduction in the number grown, for in a group of plants like the lilacs, which have a comparatively small color range, at best, there are certainly not 150 individual *S. vulgaris* varieties of outstanding merit.

DAMPING-OFF CONTROL.

Experiments over the past fifteen years on the control of damping-off, by the New York agricultural experiment station, Geneva, N. Y., have brought out the fact that seed protection is the cheapest and most practical method to control the organism. Although the research has brought out many practical and efficient methods of control, it has also indicated that none of the practices are without some qualifications.

Seed protection, besides being the simplest and cheapest method, is also the most practical and, therefore, should be used before the others are attempted. Copper, mercury and zinc oxides are all practical for use as seed protectants, but of these three, red copper oxide is probably the most widely used and recommended. There are certain seeds and plants which are injured by the application of each of these chemicals and before any of them are used their effect upon the particular seeds must be checked.

Soil protection methods, using chemicals, heat and electricity, have all been found to have some value in the control program, but they have yet to reach the efficacy of seed protection.

In commenting upon the various results of the work at the station,



Syringa Reflexa Has Deep Pink to Red Nodding Flower Clusters.

James G. Horsfall, chief in research, says, "The theory of seed protection is now fairly well recognized and is widely used as a practical method of damping-off control in both greenhouse and field, particularly in the field where other methods of control are not readily adaptable. It should be stated at the outset that seed protection finds its chief value in combating pre-emergence disease before the first transplanting and is relied on exclusively by some growers who are not excessively worried by the disease. In serious attacks, however, seed protection should be supplemented."

A CENTURY OF BUSINESS.

One hundred years of unbroken nursery service is the record of Steele's Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J., which celebrate a century of business this year.

Founded in 1838 by William Parry, the enterprise was known as the Pomona Nurseries until 1903, when the business was purchased by Thomas E. Steele, who had joined

the organization in 1889. Mr. Steele continued the business as Steele's Pomona Nurseries. The business was purchased in 1927 and continued by his son, H. Lester Steele, who had previously become a partner in the firm.

At the present time many acres are devoted to the growing of evergreens, shade trees, ornamental trees and shrubs. A complete landscape service is offered.

ROSE CERTIFICATES.

Three gold medal certificates and seven silver certificates were awarded by the city of Portland, Ore., recently, for the best new roses tried in the international rose test garden located in that city. Gold medal certificates were won by the following: Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., for Saturnia; G. A. H. Buisman & Son, Heede, Holland, for Buisman 1015, and Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Tex., for Sterling. Silver medal certificates were awarded to: G. A. H. Buisman & Son, for Buisman 1020;

Jackson & Perkins Co., for Jean Cote, Phoenix, Viscountess Charlemont, Rex Anderson and Nandu, and Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa., for Arles.

A total of more than 100 new roses was tested by the gardens the past year, and the plants were from widely scattered points, according to C. P. Keyser, superintendent of parks. For the first time, the city did not issue bronze certificates as third place awards, because other rose societies are adopting the policy of granting only gold and silver prizes. Fred Edmunds is curator for the test gardens.

OREGON HOLLY NURSERY.

One nursery that will not be busy when members of the American Association of Nurserymen gather at Portland, Ore., next July, will be the holly nursery of George Teufel, located near Portland.

This nursery specializes in growing holly for cutting and small holly trees for the wholesale trade.

The busy season, which is during the Christmas holidays, finds this nursery a center of activity, as crews of men are busy cutting and packing holly for shipment to eastern markets.

More than fifty acres are devoted to the growing of holly and other ornamental stocks, besides cut flowers under glass. Stock grown includes azaleas, English laurel, boxwood and many other items.

The nursery has been in operation for over forty years, being started in 1895 by Gustav Teufel, father of the present operator. Mr. Teufel's wife and their four children, two sets of twins, all take an active part in the operation of the business.

ANALYSING ADVERTISING

VI.

"Let's run an ad," says the nurseryman in a moment of enthusiasm or despair, depending upon the current sales. Circumstances may smile upon the effort, with gratifying results. Sometimes disappointment follows.

In his other expenditures the nurseryman rarely "takes the flyer" on the spur of the moment. He buys carefully and consistently. Advertising is most successful under the same procedure.

What is too often forgotten is that, while the nurseryman is well known to his customers and friends, he is a total stranger to his prospects, or most of them, if he has not been in the habit of advertising. Those firms which do a landscape business go to much effort to establish personal connections before they make contact by a personal call. By making themselves known to the prospect, they avoid the restraint and embarrassment of a "cold canvass." Regular advertising does the same thing through the mail. The first appearance of an advertisement may meet the reader as a stranger, but by repetition it establishes some degree of recognition. When the reader comes to buy, he naturally turns to that firm with which he feels some acquaintance, even though it may be only from having seen the name repeatedly in one way or another.

"Never heard of it" is the most devastating response to a salesman. Advertising can at least change this to "Don't know much about it, but I've heard the name."

The impulse just to "run an ad" is better replaced by a careful plan of campaign, so that recognition and prestige can be built up. The cumulative effect of a series of small advertisements almost invariably surpasses the returns from the same sum of money spent in one big burst of print.

Large national advertisers so value consistent and continued advertising that they consider that appropriation as part of their budget in bad times as well as good. There is a time-honored story about a new advertising solicitor who called on the village grocer for an advertisement in the local newspaper. The grocer's refusal was accompanied by the curt explanation: "Been established thirty years and never advertised." On turning to leave, the solicitor asked the grocer what was the building on the hill.

"The village church," said the grocer.

"Been there long?" asked the solicitor.

"About 300 years."

"Well," replied the solicitor, "they still ring the bell every Sunday morning."

TREES AS MEMORIALS.

The use of trees and shrubs as living memorials to the dead is rapidly gaining favor, according to Jesse Fisher, Chicago, speaking before the American Cemetery Owners' Association, meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

Stating that a living memorial, such as a tree, does not seem so deathlike, Mr. Fisher pointed out that trees and shrubs make cemeteries more beautiful than stone markers. He also told of one Chicago family that had replaced a 45-foot marker with a tree and put a small bronze marker by each grave.



Packing Cut Holly and Making Wreaths at Portland Nursery.

Appraising the Bellflowers

Third in Series of Articles on Campanulas, a Genus of Wide Variety and Adaptable to Many Uses and Conditions—By C. W. Wood

The bellflower notes which have appeared in the last two issues were devoted mainly to tall-growing kinds and others of greatest value in border plantings. There is much more to be said on that score, but we must hasten on to the dwarf species if the task is to be completed within the prescribed limits. And here we run into difficulties both in nomenclature and in culture, for many of the species vary not a little, causing botanists as well as gardeners to be uncertain about their names, and since many of them come from alpine regions, they present a number of cultural peculiarities which must be understood before success is assured. Aside from a few, though, there is nothing in their culture that should keep them out of gardens.

To get one of the most confused problems out of the way first, let us consider the group of campanulas which are known in gardens under the collective name *pusilla*. Without going into the matter in detail it may be stated that most modern botanists agree that *cochlearifolia* has precedence here and the plant is therefore correctly called the latter and not *pusilla*. But just what is entitled to bear the name is another matter, and when the botanists are not entirely agreed, we of nurseries have some excuse for our failings. *Cochlearifolia*, or *pusilla* if you prefer, has varied not a little in nature and even more in gardens, giving rise to a number of names, used specifically by most, including *Bellardii*, *Bellardii* *Miranda*, *Vensloi*, *pusilla*, *modesta*, *pumila*, *caespitosa* *Bocconii* and others. My understanding of the matter is that *pusilla* is not a valid name and should be dropped and that *cochlearifolia* embraces all these other names, with the possible exception of *caespitosa*, the synonyms being used as varietal names when their characters warrant. That gives us *Campanula cochlearifolia* as the type—a plant with short-petioled, ovate, glandular-dentate, shining root leaves, calyx lobes erect and linear, without appendages, and one-third shorter than the bell-shaped corolla—and the others, with the one exception noted, as varieties.

As all who have grown the plant know, it varies not a little from seeds from different sources, running all the way from silver-blue bells, which is usually known as *Bellardii* or *Bellardii* *Miranda*, to near-purple, always tiny bells on 2-inch to 4-inch (sometimes 6-inch in rich soil) stems. And best of all, from the gardener's standpoint, it also varies in its ability to get along on garden fare. It is notoriously erratic in its behavior, often starting out as if it were going to take in the entire garden with its stoloniferous roots and then, without warning and for no apparent reason, fading away to nothing despite every effort to console it. Once in a while, if the search is kept up long enough, and especially if the inquiry includes varieties *Bellardii* and *Miranda*, two of the most constant forms, plants will be found which will give no more trouble than most alpine, and these may be propagated from cuttings or division, thereby retaining their amiable traits. In my experience *cochlearifolia*, like most alpine bellflowers, is best in a gritty soil, with leaf mold for nourishment and for its moisture-holding ability. Most of them do well in sun if the summers do not become too hot, but nearly all, including our present plant, is often better for some shade during the hottest part of the day. Clumps pulled apart in early spring, each tuft with a piece of root or at least with a heel, and rooted in sand furnish a ready means of increase.

While we are about it we might as well take care of the other more or less difficult matters, selecting *C. Allionii* for our next problem. Like the more difficult forms of *cochlearifolia*, it is a plant for the specialist, demanding careful treatment at every stage of growth. In the first place, its carrotlike roots resent disturbance as does nothing else of its kind that I recall; even the fleshy stolons which radiate from an old specimen and look as though they would form a ready means of increase frown and sulk, usually refusing to be comforted, after being detached from the parent. Farrer calls it "the type of the most difficult campanulas of the most beautiful alpine group" and

later refers to it as being "usually, and probably rightly, taken as a type of the irreconcilable lime-haters." Taking my cue from his comments and recommendations for the plant, I struggled for a long time with soil mixtures, stressing absence of lime in its compost and never really succeeding in its culture until I forgot about alkalinity and acidity and started to give it almost pure gravel with just a dash of leaf mold to give it a little nourishment. Later experiments showed that better success follows growing in pure gravel than in a rich mixture. Give it, then, a meager soil, root moisture and shade during the heat of summer days and it should be as permanent as "a limited, dying species, weak in reproduction and incapable of any great spread," as Farrer puts it, can well be. All of which may sound rather discouraging and it is meant to be, for *Allionii* is not a plant for general distribution, but rather is it for the careful grower who is able to take care of such treasures, and we need sources of supply in all sections of the country in which that kind of material can be grown. Its height of three or four inches, not six as one sees ascribed to it at times in amateurs' papers, and its great, nodding bells, an inch and one-half wide and as much long, one to a stem, are worth working for. Another beautiful feature of the plant that is seldom mentioned in literature is its rosettes of long, narrow leaves, which are silvery with stiff hairs. Although the flower is almost invariably described as purple or white, and rarely the latter, the color range also includes what I call lilac and some shades which closely approach pink.

There are a number of other species belonging in the group of which *Allionii* is the type, all with calyx appendages, which readily distinguish them from the dwarf campanulas usually grown in gardens. There is not space to mention all of them at length, though three or four will be treated as fully as possible.

One might easily come to the conclusion after reading a systematic treatment of campanula that *C. barbata* is close to *Allionii*, but, judged

from the garden standpoint, they are far apart. In the first place, *barbata* sends up stems to a height of ten or twelve inches, each of them carrying a string of pale blue bells, except in the rare variety *uniflora*, which has one flower to the stem and thereby misses much of the glory of the type. Although the bells are smaller than those of *Allionii*, they are far more numerous and the conspicuous fringe of hairs at the mouth gives them distinctive beauty. Then, too, *barbata* has been far the easier to grow in my garden, thriving in any well drained soil that is not too dry. It likes a little shade from the hot sun and resents winter damp. It is a most beautiful alpine (its variety *alba* is even more so), though truth compels me to say that it is, contrary to the books that tell us it is a true perennial, short-lived in my garden, often dying after the first profuse blooming period. It has, in fact, been my experience that most bellflowers with their blooms in what we call a spike are more or less monocarpic. That is true of the beautiful little mountaineer, *C. alpina*, which is often spoken of as a small version of *barbata*.

In truth, however, *C. alpina* differs from the other in many ways, not the least conspicuous being the absence of a bearded corolla and its smaller stature, the latter seldom exceeding three or four inches. It is a beautiful plant from its tiny, dense tufts of hairy gray leaves to its string of deep blue (blue-purple to some) dangling balls during two months or more, commencing in May. It is spoken of in the books as being "easy in cultivation," according to Bailey, and "a very good little doer—a lime-lover of quite easy cultivation," as Farrer puts it. In my own experience it seems about on the level with *barbata* in that respect, except that it has always required more moisture during the growing season.

Botanists usually place *C. sibirica* in this group in their keys to the genus *campanula* and in many ways, judging from a gardener's viewpoint, it is little more than a large *alpina*, being a foot or less in height and larger in proportion in other characters. The species seems much confused in gardens, traveling under several synonyms, including *divergens* and *Hohenackeri*, and varying in form, according to some, from worthless weeds to splendid ornaments. I have

an extract from Farrer among my *campanula* notes without reference to the particular volume which reads: "While I have seen very inferior, worthless developments of *divergens* (he knew *sibirica* under that name), which may, or may not, have been typical, my own batch of seedlings all turned out entirely handsome—middle-sized, much-branched things, with innumerable, fine big purple flowers." My own experiences with the plant have yielded uniformly big bushes of scabrous leaves, which leads me to think that the plant now in commerce as *C. sibirica* is really its variety *eximia* (Bailey points out the fact that the variety is the commoner). In any case, the plant, as generally available in seeds, is a splendid ornament, with a more prodigious display of color, lasting from late June or early July until September, than any other comparable *campanula* of equal ease of culture. As to the latter, it needs scarcely no attention whatever, the seeds germinating like radishes, the seedlings showing none of the fickleness of some, and the

plants getting along in any sunny situation without coddling. It should be noted that it is a biennial, but even so, it is worth sowing seeds every year, as we do in many inferior cases.

MULCH FOR RASPBERRIES.

Mulching black raspberry plants with wheat straw, using approximately five tons per acre, results in more and larger canes than when cultivation is employed, according to results of experiments at the Ohio agricultural experiment station.

Mulching of this type also eliminates weeds and prevents the fruit from coming into contact with the soil, as well as aiding in preventing winter injury to the crowns and roots.

Several objections to this type of mulching have been raised, the principal one being the fire hazard, but this can be overcome by leaving unmulched strips throughout the planting. The mulched plants should be well supplied with nitrogen after the first two or three years of mulching.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

RICHARD P. WHITE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

636 SOUTHERN BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHAPTER HEADS MEET.

At a meeting of chapter presidents of the American Association of Nurserymen, at New York, December 7, it was decided, after considerable discussion, to hold a regional meeting in New York, February 15, that all A. A. N. members in the region will be privileged to attend, along with all the delegates from the various chapters. In addition, all members of the state associations in that region will be extended an invitation. At this meeting the aims and objectives of the A. A. N. will be presented, together with a report of the executive committee's activities during the past six months and a full discussion concerning the future organization of this region.

Harlan P. Kelsey and Charles Hess were appointed a committee of two to arrange the program for the meeting, and P. J. Van Melle, P. M. Koster and Cornelius Van Tol were appointed to the committee on arrangements.

Due to conflicting dates, which

cannot be changed, for the meetings of the New England chapter and the combination gathering of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Eastern associations, both to be held January 24 and 25, it is impossible for the regional meeting to be held in conjunction with either of these groups.

Among those attending the meeting at New York were:

H. G. Seyler, president, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, Pennsylvania chapter No. 8, and chairman of the regional group of delegates.

Cornelius Van Tol, president, New England Nurserymen's Association and the New England chapter.

Charles Hess, president, New Jersey Association of Nurserymen and the New Jersey chapter.

P. M. Koster, president, Long Island chapter.

H. C. Taylor, president, Allied chapter. Albert F. Meehan, secretary, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association.

P. J. Van Melle, secretary, Allied Retail Nurserymen's Association.

Frank S. La Bar, president, Eastern Nurserymen's Association.

Eugene Muller, secretary, Pennsylvania chapter.

Harlan P. Kelsey, executive committee member for Pennsylvania region.

Richard P. White, executive secretary, American Association of Nurserymen.

Native Trees and Shrubs

*Habits and Use in Landscape Work of Plants Native in Their Section, Told
Minnesota Nurserymen—By F. Elmer Hallberg, St. Paul Landscape Architect*

It is a strange thing, but no one seems satisfied with the things near at hand and is striving constantly for the thing from far off, for the rare and unusual. Just as the cow stretches her neck for the grass on the other side of the fence, neglecting the lush grass of her own meadow, so we horticulturists gather shrubs from Europe and China and overlook the plants at our doorstep.

We need to have our eyes opened to the value and beauty of the common things which surround us. I cannot continue farther without paying tribute to that great pioneer and apostle of our native landscape, Jens Jensen, of Chicago. This Danish artist, already acquainted with what Europe had to offer, saw a new landscape when he arrived in America. It had a different mood and was composed of different elements than that of Europe. He saw how we Americans despised our birthright and determined to awaken us so that we, too, could see the beauty of the common-place landscape around us. He has been the champion of this beauty in all his work for these many years, until now he is recognized, both here and abroad, as the greatest naturalistic landscape architect which America has produced.

It was my great privilege to learn what I know about landscape work from this grand man. He taught me to study the native landscape and learn its beauty. He taught me to see that nature paints different pictures in each part of the country; for instance, that nature uses different elements in the landscape of Florida and of Minnesota. It is these natural differences which give such a refreshing variety as one travels from place to place. If we were true artists, we would intensify and accentuate these differences until each part of each state would be steeped in local color.

If we would make our home grounds individual and artistic, we should first of all study our own particular problem. We should examine carefully the surface soil, then dig down to examine the subsoil. We should determine whether it is wet or dry, sunny or shady. If shady, we

should even determine the intensity of that shade. Then, with this information, we should spend a few days tramping over the hills and valleys of the wild countryside nearest to our homes and examine what nature plants in exactly the same situation as our own. Such treatment would exclude all plant material not suited to the problem. For instance, even the red dogwood is a native shrub in Minnesota; it would be folly to plant it on the top of a wind-swept gravelly hill.

After all, the crucial test of any plant material is its hardiness and adaptability to the place where it is to be planted. There can be no question of hardiness when we use native material. Those trees and shrubs which have buffeted the elements for thousands of years and survived without care will surely be able to meet conditions on the home grounds if the least attention is given to their requirements. By fitting the choice of plant material which nature uses in identically the same situation, we can be sure of success and beauty.

I should like to point out a few ways in which nature plants her landscape. Let us go southeast toward La Crosse. As we travel, we pass through that rough glaciated district south of St. Paul. Many marshes and ponds are found in the hollows. Here, where the soil is rich, damp and sunny, we find a predominance of red dogwood growing in dense masses, crowding one another with their scarlet branches. A little higher, yet damp, cool and rich, we find straggling colonies of sheepberry. If we climb the hillside surrounding the swamp, we should find the red dogwood has disappeared, and other plants take its place. Trees begin, with their characteristic undergrowth, depending on the type of soil and light exposure.

As we journey on, we observe a peculiarity. The northern slopes are densely clothed with trees and shrubs, while on the southern exposures the trees are more scattered and the lower growth consists of scattered specimen plants, often hawthorn, crab apple, pin cherry and the like. Extremely hot hillsides bear fewer trees and shrubs. Here we find the red cedar

and the prostrate junipers are abundant, but on the northern sides of the same hills we never find either. Here the growth is dense and crowded. Often the white birch is the dominant plant.

If we were to travel northward from the Twin Cities, we should pass through a sandy area in Anoka county. Even the swamps assume a different vegetation. This is the southernmost outpost of the arctic region. Tamarack trees balance themselves over the hummocks, while the characteristic cattail and rushes of the southern swamps are replaced with a lower texture of Labrador tea, swamp laurel and leatherleaf. Many of the southern rich-soil shrubs disappear. We seldom see prickly ash and never the wild crab apple. As we go farther north, the bogs are surrounded with arbor-vitæ. Always are these found in full sunshine and never far up from the dampness of the bog. Gradually we find the white pine growing on sandy ridges. These are frequently found mixed with oak and other trees, while young pines are associated with aspen and birch, which eventually die out. Farther north, spruces are found on damp soil and generally in full sun. There are evergreens which are found naturally in shade. The balsam, hemlock and trailing hemlock are little used for landscape work because they require special protection in the nursery while growing. These would be ideal for northern exposures, if procurable. So far, I have endeavored to show you that each of the local areas, with their differences of soil, moisture and light, present pictures which are quite unlike. Thus we have natural models for the landscape suitable for any situation which may occur.

Now I shall attempt to show you how the various plants occur in the wild state and what influence this will have upon our compositions. Of course, it is obvious that all native plants do not grow in equal quantities. For that reason, we shall use more of some kinds than others. Since the hazel and gray dogwood

spread by means of undergrowth root stalks, we find great quantities of them. On the other hand, hawthorn and wild crab apple are more or less solitary specimens. These propagate themselves generally by seeds which often take a year or more to germinate. Thus the mortality is great, and few plants are produced. Wild crabs, however, when they find a low hollow that just suits their needs, will often send up new growth from underground runners; so we often find colonies of wild crab apple. The wild plum propagates itself in this same manner; therefore we can have groups and clumps of these. I wish our nurserymen would grow the Canada plum, which is found in Minnesota sparingly as far south as Maple Plain. The foliage is broader and the blossom is much larger and, what is more, each floret is tinged with pink. The stamens are red, so that from a distance the shrub seems covered with pink blossoms. With little difficulty, by selection this color could be intensified.

The hawthorn is a beautiful shrub. There are over 300 varieties in the United States; so it can fit several uses. Three important varieties are the red-fruited thorn, *Crataegus mollis*; the dotted haw, *C. punctata*, and the long-spined thorn, *C. succulenta*. The red-fruited thorn, which forms a small spreading tree, receives its name from its large conspicuous fruit and is considered the most beautiful by many, but I prefer the smaller variety, *C. punctata*, which stretches out its gray branches horizontally. This variety is the "trade-mark" of Jens Jensen. No one else uses it so inimitably. It is used by him as the terminal plant on promontories of plantings. Thus two spurs of growth which frame a view generally have hawthorns reaching out toward each other. Often a meadow or clearing in the woods will have several of these projections of planting terminated with hawthorns. Few plants that I know do so much for the garden as the hawthorns. They are so sturdy and reliable-looking. Their low-sweeping branches are beautiful at any time of the year. In foliage, flower, fruit or even in their bare glistening spiderweb grayness, no other plant can compare with them. The third variety, the long-spined thorn, is best used for hedges and thickets. Its purplish ascending

branches are so thorn-clad that even rabbits will keep away.

A plant sharply contrasting with the hawthorn is the pin cherry. Where the hawthorn is stiff, sturdy and stocky, the pin cherry is delicate, airy and almost fragile-looking. Its red branches arch and droop almost like those of the weeping willow. The graceful branches are festooned with snowy whiteness just as the glossy green leaves unfold. It is found generally, like a goat, on the edge of every precipice. You may be sure to find it on the top of a cut which has been made for a highway or railroad. It generally chooses a gravelly soil, and its few roots are so hard to pry loose. So you see, its true nature belies its delicate appearance. It makes an ideal plant to clothe a sunny slope wherever a taller shrub can be used. Use it also on projections in the shrub border.

Wherever you find pin cherry, you will also find the Juneberry. It, too, seems satisfied with the same gravel diet. But there is nothing drooping about the Juneberry. The dwarf variety, *Amelanchier humilis*, grows four or five feet tall and spreads by means of underground stalks to form irregular patches. When used in masses, it forms a delightful interplanting with pin cherry, and as a foreground shrub to taller varieties. In springtime, just as the erect slender reddish branches unfurl their gray woolly leaves, it is particularly beautiful, especially after a rain or heavy dew. The taller Juneberry, *A. canadensis*, will grow in thin woods. There it grows, not in masses or thickets, but usually solitary. No more perfect combination can be found than which often occurs on north slopes where the birch trees grow. Here its slender gray twisted trunks mingle with the gleaming whiteness of the birches, each repeating and enhancing the other.

One of the most important plants which grows in the sunshine is the staghorn sumac. It must not be confused with the lower form, the smooth sumac, which spreads all over sunny hillsides, nor with the crippled horticultural freak, the cut-leaved sumac. The staghorn is a stately canopy of large feathery leaves, supported on gracefully leaning brown trunks. The deep shadows under its foliage lend depth to the plant picture. Its bold tropical foliage forms a pleasant con-

trast with the foliage of every other shrub. It should be repeated several times in the picture. After the shrub begins to get tall enough to lift its foliage from the ground, it forms a fine protection for shade-loving wild flowers. I often use *Spiraea sorbifolia* as an undergrowth to staghorn sumac. The repetition of form is good, while the *spiraea* grows successfully in the shade.

Chokecherry is another important tall shrub—possibly the tallest. It makes a fine upright-growing mass for the background of plantings. It also does quite well in shade, but there it seldom makes heavy bushes. To overcome this, I recommend the use of small seedlings planted about eighteen inches apart.

There are a few shrubs which are found naturally in shade. In places where the hawthorn will not grow, and yet where it is desirable to use a plant with its horizontal branching, the alternate-leaved dogwood may be used as a substitute. This is one of the best of all the native shrubs. Its branches grow in whorls about the main trunks with from eighteen inches to two feet apart. As the branches develop, they form shelves of green foliage, which contrast nicely with the upright trunks of trees. This dogwood flowers in July with the sheepberry and resembles it very much. However, soon after, the berries begin to form in flat clusters. Each dark blue berry is covered with a silvery bloom like a grape and is supported on fine coral-red stems. So the shrub is as beautiful in fruit as in flower. Finally the berries suddenly disappear, for as soon as they are dead ripe, the robins, the catbirds and the brown thrashers are there to see which one can gorge himself first.

Sheepberry, *Viburnum Lentago*, does quite well in the shade. Its neat glossy foliage recommends it to everyone. Its snowball-like flowers and black clusters of fruit are attractive. The birds seem to pass up its fruit all summer, autumn and winter, until one begins to wonder if this is the one fruit no bird wants. However, one day in early March, some foolish robin ventures north and finds he forgot his pickax down south; so he decides to eat sheepberries rather than starve.

One of the most interesting shade-loving shrubs is the burning bush. In

[Concluded on page 16.]

Minnesota Association Meets

Program Shifted to Allow Attendance of Members at Hearing on State Proposal to Establish Clark-McNary Nurseries, at Which Successful Opposition Was Presented

Opposition to the proposal to establish state nurseries in order that Minnesota might qualify for federal grants under the Clarke-McNary act occupied the thirteenth annual convention of the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, December 9 and 10, at St. Paul.

Sixty members appeared in a body at the statehouse Saturday morning before the legislative interim committee on forestry, composed of three senators and three representatives, Herman C. Wenzel, state conservation commissioner, acting as chairman.

John K. Andrews, the new president, ably presented the nurserymen's case, asserting that they had done much toward the development of wood lots and shelter-belt plantings in Minnesota so that the extension of such work would not be accomplished by selling trees to farmers at nominal cost without incentive for them to cultivate the trees for a timber crop to be harvested years later.

Bj. Loss marshalled facts to indicate cooperation with the state by Minnesota nurserymen in the past, to the point of donating hundreds of thousands of trees.

H. N. Dybvig, Colton, S. D., told how nurserymen of his state grew the trees under contract quite satisfactorily and more cheaply than they could be produced in government nurseries.

R. Filk, of the Filk Evergreen Nursery, Biscay, Minn., pointed out that

NURSERYMEN WIN!

Meeting in the afternoon after the nurserymen's hearing, the legislative interim committee on forestry recommended to the new Minnesota legislature a program of farm woodlot planting with the state to furnish trees to planters at cost and purchase them from commercial nurserymen. The unanimous decision of the committee was that stock would be purchased by the state on a competitive bid basis on large-quantity pooled orders.

The committee also recommended a legislative resolution memorializing Congress to establish a plan of subsidy similar to the present soil conservation benefits for farmers who cooperate by converting idle land into reforestation tracts. This follows the suggestion nurserymen made at the hearing.

farmers on rented or heavily mortgaged farms were interested in an immediate cash crop, not in trees which might yield a return to someone else years hence. He declared an incentive was necessary to make farmers plant trees in wood lots and shelter belts, which might be provided by payments such as the federal government gives under the soil conservation act. But if Minnesota should wish to operate under the Clarke-McNary act, the trees could be produced better and more cheaply by the nurserymen under contract.

As the reasons for establishing state nurseries, Ellery A. Foster, state forester, dwelt on the necessity for planting suitable seeds and growing the stock in such a way that it would be more resistant to dry weather. His assertion that state supervision was necessary to be certain of such practices was rebutted and derided by the nurserymen, who years ago recognized the importance of those factors in the production of stock that would thrive for their customers.

In spite of the opposing views the hearing was a friendly one, partly perhaps because all the members of the interim committee, as well as Commissioner Wenzel and Forester Foster,

were guests at the banquet of the nurserymen's association the preceding evening, when Mr. Foster spoke briefly to acknowledge the friendliness displayed and to assert that such spirit on both sides might lead to mutually satisfactory results.

Officers Elected.

John K. Andrews, who occupied the chair as vice-president because President R. D. Underwood was confined to his home by illness, was elected president for the ensuing year, at the business sessions at the Lowry hotel. Vincent K. Bailey, Newport, was elected vice-president, and R. N. Ruedlinger, Minneapolis, was named secretary, succeeding to the office held by W. T. Cowperthwaite from 1927 until his sudden death, two months ago. Bj. Loss acted as secretary pro tem in the interim. H. S. Reid, St. Paul, was reelected treasurer.

Fred E. Cutting, Byron, was elected to the executive committee to serve the remaining year in the term of R. N. Ruedlinger. New members of the committee, to serve two years, are Eugene Le May, St. Paul; Frank L. Seifert, Stillwater, and Paul H. Peters, Sherburne. The holdover member is E. E. Johnson, St. Paul, who efficiently handled the banquet arrangements.

The committee making the nominations was composed of D. M. Mitchell, [Continued on page 14.]



John K. Andrews.



Vincent K. Bailey.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR BALANCE OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY

In order to reduce our surplus and keep our crew busy during the slack season, we are offering the following items at these special prices. Can be shipped promptly or held for later shipment. All first-class NURSERY-GROWN STOCK, quality and grades guaranteed to be up to standard and true-to-name. Better cover your wants at these low prices for QUALITY STOCK.

Terms: 5 per cent discount and free packing for cash with order. Usual terms and conditions on open account to those with satisfactory credit references. See our Fall Trade List for our complete line of stock.

HARDY DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

ALMOND, PRUNUS GLANDULOSA.

| Double pink-flowering, own root. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|------|
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 inches, Tr., well branched | \$1.50 | \$12.00 | |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr., well branched | 2.00 | 17.50 | |

ALTHEA, HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. Shrub Althea.

| Varieties: | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Ardens, double violet | | | |
| Boule de Feu, double red | | | |
| Jeanne d'Arc, double white | | | |
| Lady Stanley, semidouble white shade rose | | | |
| Paeoniflora, white with cherry-red center, double | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 12 to 18 inches, C. | \$0.35 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, C. | .40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | .70 | 6.00 | |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | .90 | 8.00 | |

| Variety: | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Rosa, seedlings, single flowers. | | | |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .50 | 4.00 | |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .60 | 5.00 | |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | .90 | 7.00 | |

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA. False Indigo.

AMORPHA TENNESSENSIS.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-------|
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | \$1.00 | \$8.00 | |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | \$0.30 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| ARALIA SPINOSA. Devil's-Walking-stick. | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches, L.O. | \$0.35 | \$2.50 | |
| 18 to 24 inches, L.O. | .45 | 3.00 | |
| 2 to 3 feet, L.O. | .55 | 4.00 | |

BERBERIS THUNBERGII. Japanese Barberry.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 6 to 9 inches, S. | \$0.10 | \$0.50 | \$5.00 |
| 9 to 12 inches, S. | .20 | 1.25 | 9.00 |
| 12 to 15 inches, S. | .30 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches, S. | .40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 12 to 15 inches, Tr. | .70 | 6.00 | |
| 15 to 18 inches, Tr. | 1.00 | 8.00 | |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | 1.25 | 10.00 | |

Less 10 per cent discount on seedlings in lots of 10,000.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. Sweet Shrub.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$1.00 | \$ 8.00 | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | \$0.25 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .30 | 2.25 | 18.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr., well branched | 1.25 | 9.00 | |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr., well branched | 1.50 | 12.00 | |

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS. Siberian Pea Tree.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.75 | \$ 6.00 | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | \$0.10 | .90 | 7.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .25 | 1.50 | 10.00 |

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS. Buttonbush.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.20 | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .25 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | 1.50 | 12.50 | |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr. | 2.00 | 15.00 | |

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA. White Fringe tree.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|---------|--|
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr. | 3.50 | 30.00 | |
| 4 to 5 feet, Tr. | 4.50 | 40.00 | |

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA. Small Blue-berried Dogwood.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| CORNUS PANICULATA. Gray Dogwood. | | | |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.20 | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .30 | 2.50 | 18.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .35 | 2.80 | 20.00 |

CORNUS AMOMUM. Silky Dogwood.

CORNUS SANGUINEA. Bloody Twig Dogwood.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA. Red Osier Dogwood.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.60 | \$ 5.00 | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | \$0.10 | .90 | 7.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .25 | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 3 branches and up | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, 4 branches and up | .70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, 4 branches and up | 1.20 | 9.00 | 70.00 |

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Japanese Quince.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.20 | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .25 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .30 | 2.00 | 15.00 |

Less 10 per cent discount on seedlings in lots of 5,000.

DEUTZIA SCABRA.

| Varieties: | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Candidissima, single white | | | |
| Candidissima Flore-pleno, double white | | | |
| Crenata, double pink | | | |
| Fortunei, double rose | | | |
| Pride of Rochester, double rose | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 inches, C., L.O. | \$0.15 | \$1.00 | \$ 5.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, C., L.O. | .30 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, C., L.O. | .25 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr., well branched | .70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr., well branched | 1.20 | 10.00 | 80.00 |

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. Pearl Bush.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | \$0.35 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | 1.20 | 10.00 | |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | 2.00 | 15.00 | |

FORSYTHIA.

| Varieties: | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Fortunei, Fortune Forsythia | | | |
| Intermedia, Border Forsythia | | | |
| Sieboldii, Upright Forsythia | | | |
| Viridissima, Green-stemmed Forsythia | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 inches, C. | \$0.15 | \$1.00 | \$ 5.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, C. | .30 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, C. | .25 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 2-yr., well branched | .40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 2-yr., well branched | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, 2-yr., well branched | .75 | 6.50 | 60.00 |

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA. Witch Hazel.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 6 inches, S. | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 6 to 9 inches, S. | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 9 to 12 inches, S. | .60 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 12 to 15 inches, S. | .70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Peegee Hydrangea.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 inches, L.O. | \$0.45 | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, L.O. | .55 | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, L.O. | .70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA. Oak-leaf Hydrangea.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| 9 to 12 inches, Tr., L.O. | \$0.85 | \$7.50 | |
| 12 to 18 inches, Tr., L.O. | 1.00 | 9.00 | |
| 12 to 18 inches, Tr., well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 | |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr., well branched | 2.00 | 17.50 | |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr., well branched | 3.00 | 25.00 | |

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM.

HYPERICUM PROLIFICUM.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | \$0.30 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, Tr. | .70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | 1.00 | 8.00 | 70.00 |

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE. Amoor North Privet.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 6 to 15 inches, L.O. | \$0.00 | \$5.00 | |
| 6 to 12 inches, 2 branches up | \$0.10 | .80 | 6.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 2 branches up | .15 | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 3 branches up | .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 2 branches up | .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 3 branches up | .25 | 2.25 | 17.50 |
| 2 to 3 feet, 4 branches up | .35 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, 4 branches up | .45 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, 5 branches up | .60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |

Less 10 per cent discount in 10,000 or car-load lots.

LIGUSTRUM OBTUSIFOLIUM. Iboia Privet.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.10 | \$0.50 | \$6.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .15 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .20 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | .25 | 1.50 | 13.00 |
| 6 to 12 inches, 2 branches up | .20 | 1.25 | 9.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 2 branches up | .25 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 3 branches up | .30 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 3 branches up | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, 4 branches up | .45 | 3.50 | 30.00 |

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM. California Privet.

| Varieties: | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 6 to 15 inches, L.O. | | | |
| 6 to 12 inches, 2 branches up | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches, 2 branches up | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches, 3 branches up | | | |
| 18 to 24 inches, 2 branches up | | | |
| 18 to 24 inches, 3 branches up | | | |
| 2 to 3 feet, 4 branches up | | | |

Less 10 per cent discount in 10,000 or car-load lots.

LIGUSTRUM SINENSE. South Privet.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .50 | 4.00 | |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .60 | 5.00 | |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | \$0.15 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, branched S. | .15 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, branched S. | .20 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, branched S. | .25 | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 12 to 18 inches, Tr. | .20 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | .30 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr. | .45 | 3.50 | 30.00 |

Less 10 per cent discount in 10,000 lots.

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. Winter Honeysuckle.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 inches, C. | \$0.25 | \$1.50 | \$12.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, C. | .30 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, C. | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 2-yr., 3 branches up | .45 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 2-yr., 3 branches up | .55 | 4.50 | 40.00 |

LONICERA FRAGRANT. Fragrant Honeysuckle.

LONICERA MORROWI. Morrow's Honeysuckle.

LONICERA RUPESTRIS. Manchurian Honeysuckle.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 inches, C. | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, C. | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, C. | .40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, Hedging. | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Hedging. | .60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |

LONICERA TATARICA. Tatarian Honeysuckle.

Varieties:

LONICERA MORROWI. MORROW'S Honeysuckle.

LONICERA RUPRECHTIANA. Manchurian Honeysuckle.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.

Varieties:

| Coronarius | Mont Blanc | Grandiflora | Nevillea |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 6 to 12 inches, 1-yr., C. | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 1-yr., C. | .30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 1-yr., C. | .35 | 3.00 | 25.00 |

RHUS CANADENSIS. (Aromatic) Fragrant Sumac.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.25 | \$1.50 | \$12.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | 1.20 | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr. | 2.25 | 18.00 | 125.00 |

RHUS COPALINA. Shining Sumac.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | \$0.75 | \$6.00 | |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | \$0.15 | .90 | 7.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | .30 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr., branched | .60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr., branched | 1.00 | 8.00 | 70.00 |

RHUS. Sumac.

Varieties:

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 18 to 24 inches, 1-yr., C.... | .35 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| RHUS CANADENSIS. (Aromatica) Fra- | | | |
| grant Sumac. | | | |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | 20.00 | 21.50 | 25.00 |

Hardy Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

(Continued)

| ROBINIA HISPIDA. Rose Acacia. | | | |
|---|----------------|--------|---------|
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 inches, L.O. | \$0.20 | \$2.25 | \$10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, L.O. | .30 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | .70 | 6.00 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | 1.00 | 8.00 | ..... |
| SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS. Common Elder. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.15 | \$1.00 | \$5.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .30 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .25 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | 1.20 | 10.00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr. | 1.50 | 12.00 | ..... |
| SPIRÆA ARGUTA. Garland Spiræa. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, C. | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 12 to 16 inches, C. | .50 | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 2-yr., Tr. | 1.00 | 8.00 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet, 2-yr., Tr. | 1.30 | 10.00 | ..... |
| SPIRÆA CALLOSA ROSEA. Pink Fortune Spiræa. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | \$0.10 | \$0.90 | \$7.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .15 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | .80 | 7.00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr. | 1.20 | 10.00 | ..... |
| SPIRÆA THUNDERGII. Thunberg's Spiræa. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, C. | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, C. | .45 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | .80 | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | 1.10 | 9.00 | 80.00 |
| SPIRÆA VANHOUTTEI. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, 1-yr., C. | \$0.15 | \$1.00 | \$9.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 1-yr., C. | .20 | 1.25 | 11.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 1-yr., C. | .25 | 1.75 | 14.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, Hedgling. | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Hedgling. | .40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Hedgling. | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr., well branched. | .70 | 6.00 | 45.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr., well branched. | 1.00 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Less 10 per cent discount on hedging grade and cuttings in 10,000 lots. | | | |
| SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS. Coral-berry. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, 1-yr., C. | \$0.15 | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, 1-yr., C. | .20 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, 1-yr., C. | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | .55 | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | 1.25 | 8.00 | ..... |
| Less 10 per cent discount on cuttings in 10,000 lots. | | | |
| VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM. Maple-leaf Viburnum. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.30 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr. | 2.00 | 15.00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr. | 2.50 | 20.00 | ..... |
| VIBURNUM DENTATUM. Arrowwood. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS. Lilac Chaste Tree. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | \$0.15 | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | .20 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | .25 | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr., branched. | .80 | 5.00 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr., branched. | .80 | 7.00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet, Tr., branched. | 1.20 | 10.00 | ..... |
| WEIGELA. | | | |
| Varieties: | | | |
| Amabilis, light pink | Candida, white | | |
| Gigantiflora, white shaded rose | | | |
| Hendersonii, dark pink | | | |
| Pink, assorted | Rosea, pink | | |
| 6 to 12 inches, C. | \$0.25 | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 12 to 18 inches, C. | .30 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, C. | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, Tr., branched. | .45 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr., branched. | .60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, Tr., branched. | 1.00 | 9.00 | 80.00 |
| WEIGELA VARIEGATED. Pink flower, variegated leaf. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 6 to 12 inches, C. | \$0.30 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, C. | .35 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, C. | .40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, Tr. | .55 | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, Tr. | .70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

Wholesale Only

Established 1887
By J. H. H. Boyd

FOREST AND SHADE TREES

| ACER DASYCARPUM. Silver Maple. | | | | LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. Sweet Gum. | | | |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--|-------|--------|--------|
| | Per | Per | Per | | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 | | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | \$0.60 | \$5.00 | 4 to 6 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.80 | \$6.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .70 | 6.00 | 6 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.15 | 1.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | | \$0.15 | 1.10 | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | .25 | 1.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet, S. | | .20 | 1.50 | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | .35 | 2.25 |
| 5 to 6 feet, Tr., branched. | | 2.00 | 15.00 | 6 to 8 feet, Tr. | ..... | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet, Tr., branched. | | 3.00 | 25.00 | 8 to 10 feet, Tr. | ..... | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet, Tr., branched. | | 4.00 | 35.00 | 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper | ..... | 12.50 | 110.00 |
| 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper. | | 4.50 | 40.00 | 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper | ..... | 15.00 | 125.00 |
| Less 10 per cent discount on seedlings in 5,000 lots. | | | | If wanted B&B add 20 to 90 cents according to size. | | | |
| ACER RUBRUM. Red or Scarlet Maple. | | | | LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. Tulip Tree. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per | | Per | Per | Per |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 | | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | \$0.30 | \$1.25 | 6 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.60 | \$5.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .25 | 1.50 | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.10 | .80 |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | | .35 | 2.50 | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | .20 | 1.25 |
| 3 to 4 feet, S. | | .40 | 3.00 | 5 to 6 feet, Tr. | ..... | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, Tr., branched. | | 4.00 | 35.00 | 6 to 8 feet, Tr. | ..... | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet, Tr., branched. | | 6.00 | 50.00 | 8 to 10 feet, Tr. | ..... | 8.50 | 75.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet, Tr., branched. | | 8.00 | 70.00 | 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper | ..... | 11.50 | 100.00 |
| Less 10 per cent discount on seedlings in 5,000 lots. | | | | If wanted B&B add 20 to 90 cents according to size. | | | |
| ACER SACCHARUM. Sugar or Hard Maple. | | | | MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA. Cucumber Tree. | | | |
| | Per | Per | Per | MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA. Bigleaf Magnolia. | | | |
| | 10 | 100 | 1000 | MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA. Umbrella Magnolia. | | | |
| 4 to 6 inches, S. | | \$0.60 | \$5.00 | 3 to 6 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.30 | \$2.00 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | | \$0.15 | 1.00 | 6 to 9 inches, S. | ..... | .35 | 2.50 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | .20 | 1.25 | 9 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | .40 | 3.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .25 | 1.50 | MORUS ALBA TATARICA. Russian Mulberry. | | | |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | | .35 | 2.50 | 6 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.50 | \$4.00 |
| JESULUS OCTANDRA. Yellow Buckeye. | | | | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | .70 | 6.00 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | | \$0.20 | \$1.25 | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.15 | 1.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | .25 | 1.50 | 2 to 3 feet, S. | ..... | .20 | 1.25 |
| JESULUS PAVIA RUBRA. Dwarf Buckeye, red flowers. | | | | 3 to 4 feet, S. | ..... | .25 | 2.00 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | Less 10 per cent discount in 10,000 lots. | | | |
| 12 to 15 inches, S. | | .45 | 3.50 | NYSSA SYLVATICA. Black Gum. | | | |
| AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA. Tree of Heaven. | | | | 6 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.15 | \$1.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | \$0.20 | \$1.25 | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | .20 | 1.25 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .25 | 1.50 | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | .25 | 1.50 |
| BETULA NIGRA. River Birch. | | | | OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM. Sourwood. | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | \$0.20 | \$1.25 | 6 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.15 | \$1.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .25 | 1.50 | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | .20 | 1.25 |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | | .30 | 2.00 | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | .25 | 1.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet, Tr. | | 4.00 | 35.00 | PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS. American Plane Tree. | | | |
| 6 to 8 feet, Tr. | | 5.00 | 40.00 | 6 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.30 | \$4.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet, Tr. | | 6.00 | 50.00 | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.10 | .80 |
| 10 to 12 feet, Tr. | | 10.00 | ..... | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | .15 | 1.00 |
| CATALPA BIGNONOIDES. Common Catalpa. | | | | 6 to 8 feet, Tr. | ..... | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| CATALPA SPECIOSA. Western Catalpa. | | | | 8 to 10 feet, Tr. | ..... | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | \$0.10 | \$0.90 | 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper | ..... | 7.00 | 65.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | | .20 | 1.25 | 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper | ..... | 9.00 | 80.00 |
| CERCIS CANADENSIS. American Redbud. | | | | POPULUS EUGENII. Carolina Poplar. | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | \$0.15 | \$1.00 | 6 to 8 feet, Tr. | ..... | \$3.00 | ..... |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .20 | 1.25 | 8 to 10 feet, Tr. | ..... | 4.00 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | | .30 | 2.00 | 10 to 12 feet, Tr. | ..... | 5.00 | ..... |
| 4 to 5 feet, Tr. | | 3.00 | 25.00 | POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA. Lombardy Poplar. | | | |
| 5 to 6 feet, Tr. | | 4.00 | 35.00 | 18 to 24 inches, C. | ..... | \$0.25 | \$1.50 |
| 6 to 8 feet, Tr. | | 6.00 | 50.00 | 2 to 3 feet, C. | ..... | .35 | 2.25 |
| 8 to 10 feet, Tr. | | 8.00 | 75.00 | 3 to 4 feet, C. | ..... | .40 | 3.00 |
| Less 10 per cent discount on seedlings in 5,000 lots. | | | | 4 to 5 feet, C. | ..... | 4.50 | 35.00 |
| CORNUS FLORIDA. White-flowering Dogwood. | | | | 5 to 6 feet, Tr. | ..... | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | \$0.30 | \$2.00 | 6 to 8 feet, Tr. | ..... | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .35 | 2.50 | 8 to 10 feet, Tr. | ..... | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| Special Grafting Grade. | | .35 | 2.50 | PRUNUS PERSICA ALBO-PLENA. Double White-flowering Peach. | | | |
| 4 to 5 feet, Tr., branched. | | 6.00 | 50.00 | 12 to 18 inches, 1-yr. | ..... | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, Tr., branched. | | 7.00 | 60.00 | 18 to 24 inches, 1-yr. | ..... | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet, Tr., branched. | | 8.50 | 75.00 | 2 to 3 feet, 1-yr. | ..... | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| FRAXINUS AMERICANA. White Ash. | | | | ROBINIA PSEUDOCACIA. Black Locust. | | | |
| FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA. Green Ash. | | | | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.10 | \$0.80 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | \$0.50 | \$4.00 | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | .15 | 1.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .70 | 6.00 | 2 to 3 feet, S. | ..... | .20 | 1.25 |
| 2 to 3 feet, S. | | \$0.15 | 1.00 | 5 to 6 feet, Tr., branched. | ..... | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, Tr. | | 2.00 | 15.00 | 6 to 8 feet, Tr., branched. | ..... | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet, Tr. | | 3.00 | 25.00 | 8 to 10 feet, Tr., branched. | ..... | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet, Tr. | | 5.00 | 40.00 | SASSAFRAS VARIFOLIUM. Common Sassafras. | | | |
| GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS. Honey Locust. | | | | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.20 | \$1.25 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | | \$0.50 | \$3.50 | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | .25 | 1.50 |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | .60 | 5.00 | 2 to 3 feet, S. | ..... | .30 | 2.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | \$0.15 | 1.00 | ULMUS ALATA. Winged Elm. | | | |
| HICORIA LACINIOSA. Shellbark Hickory. | | | | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.20 | \$1.25 |
| HICORIA OVATA. Shagbark Hickory. | | | | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | .25 | 1.50 |
| 4 to 6 inches, S. | | \$0.25 | \$1.50 | 2 to 3 feet, S. | ..... | .30 | 2.00 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | | .35 | 2.50 | ULMUS AMERICANA. American Elm. | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | .50 | 4.00 | 6 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.50 | \$3.00 |
| JUGLANS CINEREA. Butternut. | | | | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | .60 | 5.00 |
| JUGLANS NIGRA. Black Walnut. | | | | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.15 | 1.00 |
| 6 to 12 inches, S. | | \$0.15 | \$1.00 | ULMUS PUMILA. Chinese Elm. | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches, S. | | .25 | 1.50 | 6 to 12 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.40 | \$3.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, S. | | .30 | 2.25 | 12 to 18 inches, S. | ..... | .60 | 5.00 |
| Less 10 per cent discount in lots of 5,000. | | | | 18 to 24 inches, S. | ..... | \$0.15 | 1.00 |

Donald Wedge and L. R. Fischer. The resolutions committee was composed of Frank P. Daniels, John Hawkins and Gordon Bailey.

St. Paul was chosen for the meeting place in 1939.

Opening Session.

Because of the hearing at the statehouse, shifts in the program were necessary. The opening routine was brief, the secretary reporting sixty-five active, fifteen associate and three honorary members, upon completion of the roll call, and the treasurer reading income and disbursements to show a balance of \$216.45.

The paper read by F. Elmer Hallberg, St. Paul, on the habits of native deciduous trees and shrubs and their use in landscape work was heard with much interest, and it is published elsewhere in this issue.

Chet G. Marshall, Arlington, Neb., president of the American Association of Nurserymen, brought its greetings. He reported business generally good. The outlook, he said, is for a "mighty good spring." He warned against overproduction in years ahead and asked for more thorough cooperation between retail and wholesale nurserymen. Stressing the danger of competition from government nurseries, he reminded of the menace of the farm-forestry act, now on the statute books, but so far without an appropriation to carry it out, due to the repeated efforts of the national organization.

His invitation to membership was emphasized by the talk of C. H. Andrews, whose text was "Safeguarding Your Business." He asserted that, just as the nurseryman can no more afford to do without public liability and motor vehicle insurance than he can without fire insurance, today he must likewise safeguard his business against the hazards of unfavorable legislative action and similar matters by membership in state and national organizations.

Afternoon Session.

After the election of officers in the afternoon session, P. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist, briefly reviewed the considerable work done by the inspection staff. Besides field and storage inspections, between 400 and 500 dealer inspections were made, to be certain that plants offered for sale were in "live, normal condition," as

required by the state law. He suggested nurserymen ship to dealers in smaller lots so that stock would not dry out on the sales premises.

He referred to the recent conference in Omaha on the grasshopper and chinch bug attended by representatives of twenty-four states, which will be followed by an international meeting at Fargo or Minneapolis in January to plan for the more extended control of those pests next season.

He warned of the necessity of weed control, especially of creeping Jennie, in taking over new land and distributed copies of the Minnesota weed pamphlet, carrying colored illustrations to enable easy identification of important weed pests.

F. R. Kilner, editor of the American Nurseryman, was called upon and spoke briefly with reference to the latest news on current trade problems of taxes, regulation and legislation.

Rather than present his own conception of surpluses and shortages, D. M. Mitchell, Owatonna, read letters from a dozen leading wholesale firms as to the situation in their respective specialties. Because of the growing season, heavier grades of apples are in better supply than the light grades. The supply of most ornamentals is ample for current needs. Evergreens in some sizes are short because of insufficient propagation in the depression years. Current building operations and the general outlook for improvement in business make likely an excellent spring season.

State Officials Speak.

Herman Wenzel, state conservation commissioner, appeared late in the

afternoon to talk on the work accomplished by his department in the seventeen months since he took it over for reorganization. The problem of tax delinquent land is acute in Minnesota, and by the recently voted amendment to the constitution it is now possible to effect exchanges in order to relocate settlers and consolidate forest holdings. Not only is the conservation of timberland important, but also the large acreage set aside for game refuges and its restocking with game and fish to support the third largest industry in the state, the tourist trade, which brought in \$129,000,000 in the past year. He understood, he said, that the nurserymen had no objection to state nurseries for growing stock to plant in the state forest area, and none, therefore, to a 160-acre farm on which the state is growing berry plants for game food, to be planted on game refuge land.

State Senator M. R. Cashman followed with a more pointed discussion of the proposed establishment of state nurseries. He referred to the state forester as a young man, in office a short time, who needed to be shown how nurserymen looked at the matter. He declared that while the subsidy of the state in the establishment of wood lots and shelter belts is a question for discussion, the point at issue vitally affecting nurserymen was the matter of production. This he thought nurserymen could most capably handle. As a member of the interim committee and as chairman of the forestry committee in the legislature, Senator Cashman, formerly a nurseryman, watches out capably for the trade's interests.



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Deciduous Trees
Evergreen Trees
Shrubs
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Small Fruits
Roses
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Plants
Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers

A feature at the banquet, after entertainment and short speeches, was the motion pictures of digging trees in the nursery rows with power equipment. The Bailey digger was shown in operation in the Bailey Nurseries as drawn by a large Caterpillar tractor and steered by a smaller one, and the Bragg digger was shown in operation in the Jewell Nurseries drawn by two Farmall tractors. Colored motion pictures of garden scenes preceded these reels.

Concluding Session.

The Saturday afternoon session opened with the usual interesting report by Prof. W. H. Alderman of the work done at the Minnesota fruit breeding farm.* He showed several plates of apples, among them No. 396, a Mackintosh seedling, a little later than the parent, of better color and hanging on the tree later; No. 993, of large size, though dull color, of fine quality and a candidate for home use, though not commercial; No. 638, of the Wealthy type in flavor, but of better quality and a better keeper, and showing a bright, clean color because it hangs to the tree despite any wind; No. 700, not large, but of high color, quite hardy and a competitor of Jonathan; No. 1007, a crisp, juicy, winter apple.

He asked the nurserymen's advice about the naming of No. 1007 apple, No. 3 pear and No. 70 currant, but decided that might be deferred a year, when more stock should be available.


No. 70 currant he described as large-fruited and medium productive, a little earlier than Red Lake and comparable to it. Stock of this is being offered Minnesota nurserymen, as well as of three grapes, No. 45, red; No. 66, white, and No. 69 purple.

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school of agriculture at the University of Minnesota, delivered an inspiring talk, short though it was. He dwelt upon the sociological, or home, value of the nurseryman's work, in that it developed the consideration of spiritual matters through aspects of nature as a relief from too great emphasis today upon material things.

Walter Hansen appeared to speak briefly about the white-fringed beetle, as Prof. A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, though previously in attendance, could not be present at

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Ready for this winter's planting, covering all of the best shrubs and plants for the south. Also a half million of lining-out CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS and GENERAL NURSERY STOCK now ready.

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the session. Though there has been no report of the white-fringed beetle in Minnesota and it is doubtful whether it would survive the winters there, shipments of stock from infested areas in the south are checked with special care.

Concluding the meeting, Bj. Loss presented a resolution adopted two days previously by the Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, suggesting that since the wholesale lists of nurserymen fall into the hands of many persons not entitled to trade prices, it would be desirable to set the prices in such printed matter at a level corresponding to retail figures, so that a suitable discount might be

allowed to trade buyers, and the net figures would not be so generally available to the public. Upon motion, this resolution was adopted.

NORTHERN RETAIL GROUP.

On the afternoon of December 8 the Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, composed of firms doing an agency business in the northwest, met for the usual discussion of current matters of interest, at the Lowry hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

Officers were reelected, as follows: President, Vernon Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; vice-president, C. H. Andrews, Faribault, Minn.; secretary

and treasurer, C. C. Smith, Charles City, Ia.

A resolution was passed suggesting that wholesale nurserymen issue their trade lists with prices approximating retail figures, from which customers may be allowed a suitable trade discount, so that when copies of trade price lists fall into the hands of the public, the disparity of wholesale and retail prices will not receive so much attention as when net wholesale figures are published.

Be it resolved, that we, the Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, in convention assembled, recognizing that published wholesale or trade prices of nursery stock fall into the hands of numerous individuals not entitled to receive them and have a tendency to lower in the minds of the buying public the retail values of nursery stock, and in line with the practice of many other industries, including hardware, machinery, jewelry, etc., request that wholesale or trade prices published be enough higher than net sales prices to the trade to allow for a schedule of discounts to be applied, suitable to the several classes of purchasers.

Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be furnished to wholesalers and wholesale association officers, and to other retail nursery organizations with requests that similar resolutions be passed by those organizations.

NATIVE TREES.

[Continued from page 10.]

nature it grows rather thin and generally single-stalked, but this can be overcome by cutting off the plant and encouraging it to branch. Its artistic pink, three-cornered fruit opens in autumn, and a bright orange berry hangs down. Its foliage turns brilliant pink when hit by the frost.

There are other shade shrubs. The gray dogwood is one which cannot be used too much. It is lower than most of those already mentioned and forms a neat mass of foliage. Arrowwood is good, if planted where it receives sufficient moisture. The elderberries, red and black, stand shade and seem most at home when planted scatteringly through a woods, at the base of trees. The red-berried elder stands more shade than the black, while the black-berried elder can be planted in wetter situations, even on the edge of streams and ponds.

So far, it has only been suggested how to plant these shrubs. Let me tell you, you will never create a picture by planting a single plant of each in a row next to the property line. Use masses of each variety and repeat the same shrub in different locations. Don't be afraid to have a plant name occur four or five times on a plant

list. What is more, don't try to grow every plant hardy in the state in each garden. Remember, you are trying to build a picture and not a horticultural museum. As I mentioned, select only the plants best adapted to the particular location and stick to that list. Simplify the picture so that you can have masses. Don't plant in a straight row, even though it is the most economical way. Economize by doing only a part of a proper whole, if it is necessary. Nature never thinks of economy and for that reason plants artistically. You will find bays and peninsulas, tall masses contrasting with low masses. Don't lay down a curve with the garden hose and then fill in the space with shrubs. Think in terms of picture quality, rather than in terms of mechanics.

Regarding trees, I like to plant trees in the shrubbery masses, bearing in mind that some day the tree will shade the shrubbery; so the proper varieties of shrubs should be considered at first. I like to plant trees in pairs and groups, always of the same kind. Then, too, we should use few varieties if the grounds are small, since trees are so large. We neutralize the story which each tree tells if we plant one of each kind. Repetition of the same variety is a sort of "I told you so." It gives emphasis to the story and tells the same story. Many forms tell different stories and we have conflict. On larger grounds, where many varieties can be used, study the topography and plant those trees which naturally associate together in such a place. Thus you will have variety as you go up and over the hills. On small grounds, one large variety should dominate, whereas two or three lower or secondary forms may be used. I should like to see black cherry used

in the woods and mountain ash and birch cut off in shrublike forms and planted in masses where there is space enough.

And now a word about maintenance. Too much of the work done around plantings is unnecessary. Why cut off the root system of shrubs in order to dig up the beds? Why dig up the beds at all? It would be better to protect the shrubs with a living mulch of wild flower growth or a mulch of rotted leaves or compost. Then pruning—last summer I visited one of the places I planted some years ago, only to find some handy man had been busy pruning. Pruning to him meant to cut the ends off of everything. So the sumac, hawthorn, crab apple and alternate dogwood were all bobbed alike. You couldn't tell one from the other except by examining the foliage. Such pruning is criminal. Only prune out dead growth, if that is all one knows.

"What is the place for horticultural material?" you may ask. It has a place around the house area, in garden areas and as embellishments here and there where appropriate. But I believe ninety per cent of the shrubs used should be native.

In conclusion, I believe we should use native shrubs because they are hardier and longer-lived. When we have learned to be satisfied with the commonplace, we have learned the secret of true happiness. We will gain individuality and help to create an American art and not a copy of some foreign art.

JULIAN UNDERWOOD has returned from California and is again engaged in business with his father in the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

Large growers of Washington and Kansas-grown Apple and Pear Seedlings; Portland-grown Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobalan and Quince stocks.

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Ash, American White, 10 ft. to 4-in. cal.
 Elm, American, 10 ft. to 4-in. cal.
 Flowering Cherry, assorted sizes.
 Maple, Norway, 10 ft. to 5-in. cal.
 Maple, Swedish, 10 ft. to 4-in. cal.
 Maple, Silver, 10 ft. to 6-in. cal.
 Oak, Chestnut, 10 ft. to 3-in. cal.
 Oak, Pin, 2 to 4-in. cal.
 Plane, Oriental, 10 ft. to 6-in. cal.
 Poplar, Lombardy, 4 ft. to 15 ft.
 Willow, Weeping, 4 ft. to 8 ft.

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PROTEST AT FORT WORTH.

Nurserymen of Fort Worth, Tex., have directed criticism at city and school authorities, charging that men on the city pay roll have been selling nursery stock and accepting private landscaping jobs.

A public denial by R. C. Morrison, city forester, stated that he had never received profit from outside landscape jobs. Mr. Morrison stated that he had referred all applications to Eugene Carter, landscape architect retained on a part-time basis by the school board, with the understanding that he is free to accept outside work.

Mr. Morrison's proposal of a city nursery drew more criticism from the nurserymen.

A local nurserymen's association, recently formed, has E. C. Trauer-nicht as its president and C. F. Cunningham as secretary.

PROTEST CONTRACTS.

The Massachusetts attorney general started a hearing December 5 on storm damage contracts awarded without competition to a nursery firm outside Massachusetts, which was operating through a firm running a sales stand in Cambridge, Mass. The hearings are being held at the statehouse, Boston.

Protests from the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association, supported by members of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, caused the attorney general to hold up payments on a number of these contracts. In the first case heard, over \$26,000 was awarded for hurricane damage to repair work where competent nurserymen emphatically stated that not \$300 worth of damage had been done. Other cases, nearly as flagrant, are to be heard next.

THE Columbia & Okanogan Nursery Co., Wenatchee, Wash., received the contract for landscaping the grounds surrounding the new post office in that city.

MORE favorable outlook for exports of fruits follows adoption of trade agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada, effective January 1, 1939, for among the concessions granted by the United Kingdom are the abolition of duties on canned grapefruit and certain fruit juices and substantial reductions in the duties on apples, pears and some canned fruits.

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A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on these prices on all orders placed before January 1, 1939.

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 prices on Evergreens, Deciduous Trees
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Coming Events

CONVENTION CALENDAR.

January 3 to 5, Western Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo.

January 4, Association of Kansas Nurserymen, Kansas City, Mo.

January 4, Missouri State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City.

January 9, Georgia State Nurserymen's Association, Atlanta.

January 10, Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, Boston.

January 10 to 12, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 13, New York State Nurserymen's Association, Seneca hotel, Rochester.

January 16 and 17, Indiana Nurserymen's Association, the Athenaeum, Indianapolis.

January 17, Virginia Nurserymen's Association, Richmond.

January 18, Connecticut Nurserymen's Association, agricultural experiment station, New Haven.

January 18 and 19, Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Huckins, Oklahoma City.

January 19 to 21, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati.

January 24 and 25, New England Nurserymen's Association, Boston, Mass.

January 24 and 25, New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, Trenton.

January 25, Nebraska Nurserymen's Association, Cornhusker hotel, Lincoln.

January 25, North Carolina Association of Nurserymen, department of agriculture building, Raleigh.

February 8 and 9, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Hart hotel, Battle Creek.

ILLINOIS PROGRAM.

The program for the twenty-third annual convention of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, to be held January 11 and 12, at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, promises many interesting features.

One of the high lights will be the discussion by Donald Wyman, of the Arnold Arboretum, of new and unusual plants for Illinois conditions.

Joseph T. Meek, director of public relations of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, will deliver a forceful talk on the subject, "Inviting Trouble," regarding the apathy of the average businessman in regard to proposed legislation which, if passed, will seriously affect his business.

One session will be a regional meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen. It will be an open meeting to which all nurserymen, whether or not they are members of either the American Association of Nurserymen or the Illinois State Nurserymen's

Association, are welcome, and all are urged to attend. The program of the regional meeting will be announced later.

The complete program is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11,
1:30 P. M.

President's address, by A. H. Hill, Dundee.

Treasurer's report, by Arthur L. Palmgren, Glenview.

"The Reforestation and Erosion Control Work of the Illinois Division of Forestry," by Anton J. Tomasek, state forester, Springfield.

"Inviting Trouble," by Joseph T. Meek, director of public relations, Illinois State Chamber of Commerce.

"New and Unusual Plants for Illinois Conditions," illustrated, by Donald Wyman, horticulturist, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12,
9:30 A. M.

Closed session. A round-table discussion of several legislative problems that will confront Illinois nurserymen during the coming year, including the proposed Illinois wages and hours law, horticultural license law, increase in truck license fees and Illinois unemployment compensation law as it affects nurserymen.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12,
12:15 P. M.

Luncheon meeting, speaker to be announced.

"Current Inspection and Quarantine Problems in Illinois," by H. F. Seifert, chief plant inspector, Glen Ellyn.

"Some Promising New Small Fruits," illustrated, by A. S. Colby, department of horticulture, University of Illinois.

Committee reports.

Election of officers.

JOINT EASTERN MEETING.

The Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association and the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen will combine their annual winter meetings and hold a joint gathering January 24 and 25, at the Hotel Hildebrecht, Trenton, N. J.

Both associations will hold separate business sessions January 24, but will

meet together for the joint gathering January 25. The Pennsylvania part of the program is being arranged by President Harold G. Seyler, while President Charles Hess is drafting the New Jersey portion.

OHIO MEETING PLANS.

When the Ohio Nurserymen's Association meets at Cincinnati, January 19 to 21, with the Cincinnati Landscape Association as host, it will be the first time in the thirty-two years' existence of the association that it has gathered in that city.

Although the winter meetings of the association are primarily business meetings, some outstanding entertainment has been arranged for the enjoyment of those attending. The Cincinnati park board will make a special arrangement of the conservatory in Eden park. The display will be illuminated during the evening and an attendant will be in charge.

Special trips to old Cincinnati breweries, with refreshments and entertainment, will be one of the high lights of the program.

Interesting talks by prominent speakers are being arranged by the committee, which is composed of Herman Brummé, E. A. Smith, Thomas B. Medlyn and John Siebenthaler.

The Netherland Plaza hotel has set aside fifty rooms which may be rented by the visiting nurserymen for \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per room.

WESTERN GROUP TO MEET.

The Western Association of Nurserymen will hold its forty-ninth annual meeting January 3 to 5, at the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo., according to George W. Holsinger, secretary.

Tuesday, January 3, will be devoted to a meeting of the retail nurs-

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SEEDLINGS
WESTERN-GROWN**

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1½ to 10 feet.

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Carloads or truckloads only.

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Juniperus Virginiana, T.....6c
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Add 1c each for quantities less than 200.

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UNDERSTOCK

If you need understock, now is the time to buy. Chinese *Orientalis*, 1-3 ft. transplants, fine for understock, has to be moved. A splendid bargain. 10 to 15 ins., \$17.50 per 1000.

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Lining-out Evergreens and Shrubs

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**EVERGREENS**

For Seventy-four years growers of Quality Evergreens Lining-out Stock a Specialty

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Established 1864 : STURGEON BAY, WIS.

erymen, which will be held in the Trianon room, at 2 p. m. Lawrence Wilson, Kansas City, is chairman.

The program for the remainder of the meeting, which has been arranged to permit free discussion of each subject, is as follows:

JANUARY 4, 10 A. M.

Meeting called to order, by Charles Williams, president.

Roll call and introduction of members.

Reading of minutes.

Appointment of committees.

Secretary and treasurer's report.

President's address.

Announcement of state association meetings.

JANUARY 4, 1:30 P. M.

American Association of Nurserymen, regional meeting.

"Nurserymen's Troubles with Legislation," by Richard P. White, executive secretary.

"Government Competition," by Chet G. Marshall, president.

JANUARY 4, 7:30 P. M.

Special social meeting, Trianon room.

Colored moving pictures of the national parks, by Carroll N. Wegeman, regional geologist, national park service, Omaha, Neb.

JANUARY 5, 9:30 A. M.

"Insects That Affect Nurseries and Their Control," by Stanley R. McLane, Kansas City, Mo.

"Fighting Business Frauds," by George M. Husser, Better Business Bureau, Kansas City, Mo.

"The Effect of Certain Quarantines and Inspection Practices That Act as Trade Barriers," by J. Carl Dawson, state entomologist, Jefferson City, Mo.

Reports of committees.

Election of officers.

OHIO SHORT COURSE.

The tenth annual short course for nurserymen, landscape gardeners and arborists will be held in the horticulture and forestry building, Ohio State University, Columbus, January 16 to 18.

Deviating from previous sessions, this year's program will start at 1 p. m., January 16, and end at noon January 18, thus giving four full half days and two evenings that may be devoted to meetings.

In compliance with numerous requests, two full half days will be devoted to discussions of the nature and control of the most serious insect pests and diseases, covering all phases of the problem, by leading entomologists and pathologists. Special emphasis will be placed upon insects and diseases of nurseries and those troublesome to flowers, shrubs, evergreens and trees in landscape plantings.

Another half day will be devoted to estate management, which will include a discussion of the general problems involved as well as the

*** TAXUS ***

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FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES
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One to three inches

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300 acres raring to go! Fine stock, nothing better! Wholesale quantities to dealers only. Special prices on carloads at nursery. It will pay to investigate!

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CHINESE ELMS (Ulmus Pumila)

Hardy strain. Grown under irrigation. Good roots. Main leader. No forks. Carloads moving in eastern points in early March. Early orders may be included at carload rates and no balling charge.

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FLORISTS

GROWERS

Our new Chrysanthemum catalogue is ready early this year. A card will get a copy.

WONDERLAND NURSERIES, Ellerson, Va.

more specific phases of lawn construction and maintenance practices, followed by discussions of flowers, shrubs, evergreens and trees. Other topics to be discussed will include experimental work conducted at Ohio State University and elsewhere during 1938, including further data on the use of synthetic growth substances. There will be an illustrated lecture on perennials for Ohio gardens and one or two illustrated talks.

NEW YORK PROGRAM.

January 13 has been selected as the date for the annual meeting of the New York State Nurserymen's Association, at the Seneca hotel, Rochester. The program will be as follows:

9:30 A. M. Assembly.
President's address, by L. J. Engleson, Newark.

Secretary's report, by C. J. Maloy, Rochester.

10:00 A. M. "The State Inspection Service, Including the Dutch Elm Disease," by A. B. Buchholz, bureau of plant industry, Albany.

10:30 A. M. "Insect Problems of the Season," by F. L. Gambrell, New York state experiment station, Geneva.

11:00 A. M. "Some Hardy Plant Materials for New York," by John F. Cornman, Cornell University.

11:30 A. M. "Problems in Social Security and Unemployment Insurance," by Paul Fortmiller, Newark.

1:30 P. M. "New Roses and Perennials," illustrated, by Eugene S. Boerner, Newark.

2:30 P. M. "Streamlining the Sales Program and Business Efficiency," by Gordon W. Iverson, manager, Rochester branch, National Cash Register Co.

3:15 P. M. "Research in a Changing World," by P. J. Parrott, director, New York state experiment station, Geneva.

3:45 P. M. "What I, as a Fruit Grower, Like and Dislike about the Nursery Business," by Jay Gelder, Chazy.

4:00 P. M. Business of the association. Election of officers.

4:30 P. M. Sectional meetings. Landscape, Owen DeNeve, Rochester. Agencies, Carl Boone, Rochester. Production, R. L. Holmes, Newark. Catalogue, Harry Glen, Rochester.

6:30 P. M. Banquet and social evening. Motion picture on sales and sales methods.

"The Nursery Industry from a National Viewpoint," by Richard P. White, executive secretary, American Association of Nurserymen.

NEBRASKA DATE SET.

The Nebraska Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting January 25 at the Cornhusker hotel, Lincoln, according to word from Ernst Herminghaus, secretary. At the same time the University of Nebraska will hold its first school for nurserymen.

NORTH CAROLINA DATE.

The date for the annual meeting of the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen has been set as January 25, in the department of agriculture building, Raleigh, according to C. H. Brannon, secretary.

MICHIGAN MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen, February 8 and 9, formerly scheduled to be held at the Hotel Olds, Lansing, has been changed to the Hart hotel, Battle Creek. The dates remain unchanged.

INDIANA DATES SET.

January 16 and 17 are the dates selected for the annual meeting of the Indiana Nurserymen's Association, to be held at the Athenaeum, Indianapolis, according to Homer L. Wiegand, vice-president.

SET CONNECTICUT DATE.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association will be held January 18, at the agricultural experiment station, New Haven, according to a report from Peter Cascio, secretary. The meeting will be called to order at 10 a. m.

OKLAHOMA PROGRAM.

January 18 and 19 have been selected as the dates for the annual meeting of the Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, to be held at the Huckins hotel, Oklahoma City. Jim Parker, Tecumseh, who is celebrating his fiftieth year in the nursery business, will be honored at a banquet to be held on the evening of the second day.

The first day's program will start at 8:30 a. m. with registration. The morning's session, after an address of welcome and response, will include the president's address and report of secretary, committee reports and appointments, and a discussion of plant diseases by Dr. K. Starr Chester. The afternoon session will begin at 1:30 p. m. and will include discussions by Frank C. Higginbotham, Jim Parker, W. E. Rey and other members. This session will be followed by a meeting of the Oklahoma chapter of the A. A. N.

The banquet honoring Jim Parker will be held at 7 p. m., with Paul V. Baker acting as toastmaster.

The program for the second day will begin at 9:30 a. m. and will include a talk by Joe C. Scott, remarks from visitors and members from Kansas and Texas, and a talk on insects by Dr. F. A. Fenton. After luncheon there will be reports of the special committees, a discussion on salesmanship by J. F. Semtner, election of officers and choice of a summer meeting place.

MISSOURI DATE SET.

The annual meeting of the Missouri State Nurserymen's Association will be held January 4, at the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, in conjunction with the meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen, which will gather there January 3 to 5. The Missouri chapter of the A. A. N. will hold a meeting at the same time, according to W. A. Weber, secretary.

ATTEMPTS to control chlorosis of peach trees in Utah by soil treatments have proved unsuccessful.

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HARDY — PROLIFIC — GOOD QUALITY
Grown Under PROF. HANSEN'S Care

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Transplants

| | Well Branched | Per 100 | Per 500 | Per 1000 |
|---------------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 12 to 18 ins. | \$2.50 | \$11.65 | \$22.00 | |
| 18 to 24 ins. | 2.95 | 13.65 | 25.00 | |

Seedlings

| All Wonderfully Well Rooted | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Size | Per 100 | Per 500 | Per 1000 |
| 6 to 12 ins. | \$1.00 | \$4.55 | \$8.00 |
| 12 to 18 ins. | 1.25 | 5.95 | 10.50 |
| 18 to 24 ins. | 1.50 | 6.95 | 12.75 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.75 | 7.95 | 15.00 |

BUY NOW!! THEY WILL NOT LAST AT THESE PRICES.

CHINESE ELM AT BARGAIN PRICES

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| Size | Per 1000 | Per 10,000 |
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| 6 to 12 ins. | \$2.50 | \$23.75 |
| 12 to 18 ins. | 4.50 | 42.75 |
| 18 to 24 ins. | 6.75 | 64.15 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 9.50 | 90.25 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 10.50 | 99.75 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 12.75 | 121.15 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 15.75 | 178.15 |

Transplants

| Size | Per 50 | Per 100 |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$7.50 | \$12.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 10.00 | 16.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 12.50 | 20.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 17.50 | 30.00 |
| 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. cal. | 22.50 | 40.00 |

HONEY LOCUST— THORNLESS

| Size | Per 1000 | Per 10,000 |
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| 12 to 18 ins. | \$5.25 | \$50.00 |

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SPECIALS

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| 3000 Chinese Elm, 5 to 6 ft. | \$0.29 |
| 1500 Chinese Elm, 6 to 8 ft. | .35 |
| 1000 American Linden, 1½ to 2-in. | 1.19 |
| 500 American Linden, 2 to 2½-in. | 1.35 |
| 500 Sugar Maple, 1½ to 2-in. | 1.25 |
| 200 Bur Oak, 8 to 10 ft. | 1.20 |
| 3000 Lombardy Poplar, 6 to 10 ft. | .25 |
| 500 American Wild Plum, 5 to 6 ft. | .15 |
| 1000 Black Walnut, 4 to 5 ft. | .25 |
| 500 Niobe Willow, 6 to 8 ft. | .50 |
| 250 Wisconsin Willow, 5 to 6 ft. | .35 |
| 500 White Elm, 1½ to 2-in. | .75 |
| 2000 White Elm, 2 to 2½-in. | 1.00 |

Also a complete line of Hardy Shrubs, Evergreen liners and Phlox.

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Forest Tree Seedlings

In Catalpa, Speciosa, American Elm, Chinese Elm, Black Locust, Honey Locust, Thornless Honey Locust, Hackberry, Russian Mulberry, Russian Olives and Osage Orange, in all sizes in smooth 1-year seedlings.

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No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 sizes

RED-LEAVED PLUMS — all sizes
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| | 10 rate | 100 rate |
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| Juniperus Pfitzeriana Spreading, 18 to 24 ins., xxx, B&B..... | \$2.00 | \$1.80 |
| Juniperus Cannattii 3 to 3½ ft., xxx, B&B.. | 3.25 | 3.00 |
| Black Hills Spruce 3 to 3½ ft., xxx, B&B.. | 2.00 | 1.75 |

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Hardy Minnesota - grown
Nursery Stock and Liners

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Pound Sweet Apple Tree

If you have a good straight tree 3 to 4-in. caliper, well formed and healthy, let me have a price on same balled and burlapped, delivered to Syracuse. No substitutes. If not size asked for, what have you?

E. C. Bushnell Nursery

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PEONIES

All types, including Tree Peonies

The Cottage Gardens
Lansing, Mich.

SCIENTISTS TO MEET.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science will be held at the Jefferson hotel, Richmond, Va., December 28 to 30.

Scientific workers on various phases of horticulture from all parts of the country will present papers. Of particular interest to nurserymen will be the papers on tree stock relationship after the 1938 hurricane, behavior of Malling rootstocks in the nursery, nursery tests with grape rootstocks and a number of other subjects pertaining to this field.

Richmond will also be the scene of the thirtieth annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, December 27 to 30, at the Jefferson hotel. The program will consist of business sessions and papers by prominent pathologists of the country.

CINCINNATI MEETING.

The Cincinnati Landscape Association, at its regular meeting December 5, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Herman Brummé, Madeira; vice-president, W. A. Natorp, Cincinnati, and secretary and treasurer, Edward A. Smith, Cincinnati.

Installation of the officers will take place at the annual dinner, to be held December 28, at which time Robert Dubois, retiring president, will review the activities of the past year and Herman Brummé will outline proposals for the coming year.

Honorary members of the association and their friends are being invited to the event, which is in charge of Pete Cassinelli, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Present activities of the association include planning for the winter meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association, to be held at Cincinnati, January 19 to 21; making arrangements for the sixth annual nursery school, scheduled for January 26 and 27, and cooperating with the city administration in working out an ordinance for the control of street tree planting and maintenance. In January the association will present prizes for the best designs for a municipal rose garden, which will be submitted as a class project by students in advanced landscape architecture at the University of Cincinnati.

CARLOAD LOTS

ELM, American, Moline and Vase, up to 4 ins. All transplants.

MAPLE, Norway, up to 3½ ins. Transplants, extra select, spaced 7x7 ft.

POPLAR, Lombardy, up to 2 ins.

WILLOWS, Thurlow, up to 3 ins.

BARBERRY, Thunbergii, up to 2 to 3 ft.

SPIRÆA, Vanhouttei, up to 5 to 6 ft.

APPLE, 2-year.

CHERRY, 1-year.

PEACH.

All of above items can be supplied in carload lots.

Send for list on many other items.

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Largest Nursery in Indiana. Est. 1875.

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North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Juniperus scopulorum

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Also, Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, Rosa Woodsii, Amelanchier canadensis and other seeds.

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NORTHERN MINNESOTA TREE SEEDS

Including

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Horticultural Societies

KANSAS MEETING.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society met in the senate chamber, at Topeka, December 1 and 2. The new officers elected were: President, W. F. Pickett, Manhattan; vice-president, Homer Sharp, Council Grove; secretary, George W. Kinkead, Troy; treasurer, Basil Rechel, Hutchinson.

The society endorsed the tree-planting program for Kansas recommended by the retiring president, R. M. Hilfinger, Winfield. It was urged that state, county and school boards sponsor planting programs on property they own, to replace the many trees which have perished in the droughts of recent years.

It was decided to ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$15,000 to be used by the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, for the horticultural training of students and for experiments.

A test case is to be filed by the society to determine the validity of a sales tax on chemicals used for spraying trees for insect pests. It is held that double taxation results when a sales tax is collected on both chemicals and the marketed fruits.

December 1 W. A. Ruth, of the University of Illinois, spoke on the mistaken fear of human poisoning from sprayed apples; Herman Theden, of Bonner Springs, discussed sweet potato growing; S. W. Decker, of the Kansas State Horticultural College, spoke on Kaw valley potato marketing, and R. L. Parker, of Manhattan, gave the results of experiments in controlling harmful insects in the fruit industry.

The annual dinner was held at the Hotel Jayhawk, with Paul B. Lawson, of Lawrence, as toastmaster. Governor Walter A. Huxman and Miss Mary Larson, of Lawrence, gave the addresses of the evening, with music by Miss Elizabeth Skinner.

December 2 the following addresses were given:

"Extension Program in Vegetable Gardening," by W. G. Amstein, Manhattan.
"Activities of the Northeast Kansas Apple Shippers' Association," by Truman Nold, Wathena.

"Control of the Strawberry Leaf Roller During 1938," by P. G. Lamberson, Wathena.

"Entomological Problems," by Dr. H. B. Hungerford, Lawrence.

"Heading Young Fruit Trees," by Dr. W. A. Ruth, University of Illinois.

"Apple By-products Research and Chemurgie Program," by Dr. H. E. Barnard, Indianapolis, Ind.

More than 200 members of the society were in attendance at the meeting, the largest number in many years.

HEAD MISSOURI SOCIETY.

The eightieth annual convention of the Missouri State Horticultural Society was held at St. Joseph, December 5.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Fred Turner, Neosho; vice-president, Paul Stark, Louisiana, second vice-president, Frank Connett, Faucett; secretary and treasurer, W. R. Martin, Jr., Columbia. K. L. Keller, Creve Coeur, retiring president, and Henry Ochs, Cape Girardeau, were elected members of the executive board.

MEET AT CHATTANOOGA.

Over 250 persons from all parts of the United States and two from Nova Scotia attended the joint meeting of the Tennessee State Horticultural Society and the American Pomological Society, held at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30 to December 2.

The papers and talks that were presented were all enthusiastically received and raised considerable discussion.

The officers elected by the Tennessee State Horticultural Society for the ensuing year are: President,

Alfred Swann, Jr., Dandridge; vice-president for eastern Tennessee, Grover Eldridge, Sales Creek; vice-president for central Tennessee, W. B. Cochran, Antioch; vice-president for western Tennessee, R. L. Ozier, Pinson; secretary and treasurer, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville.

The American Pomological Society reelected the following officers: President, B. S. Pickett, Ames, Ia.; secretary, H. L. Lantz, Ames, Ia.; treasurer, H. C. C. Miles, Milford, Conn.

Knoxville was chosen by the Tennessee State Horticultural Society for next year's convention.

NEW PATENTS.

The following new plant patents were issued the past month, according to Rummeler, Rummeler & Woodworth, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 305. Rose. R. L. Byrum, Richmond, Ind., assignor to Joseph H. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind. A new variety of rose plant, characterized as to novelty by the ease with which it may be propagated, the large productivity of blooms per plant and the distinctive color and size of its blooms.

No. 306. Peach tree. L. Maillochon and Ernest Marland, Argenton-sur-Creuse (Indre), France, assignors to the Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. A new and distinct variety of peach tree, characterized by its dwarfish growth and the production of attractive blooms followed by leaves and edible fruit.

APPOINTMENT of Mrs. Lela W. Foster, Houston, Tex., as chairman of the publicity committee of the Texas Association of Nurserymen has been announced by President Oscar S. Gray.

PEACH, APRICOT PLUM AND NECTARINE

in yearling and June Bud stock.

Also Bartlett Pear, French and Robe de Sergeant Prune and Newton Apple in 2-year branched at 32 inches.

Stock ready for shipment.

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San Joaquin County
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ROSES

Send us your list of wants

Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
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Grown right and packed right

Combination carloads to eastern distributing
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New Rose TEXAS CENTENNIAL

(Red Hoover)

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HARDY Rosebushes

for 1938-39

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Fruit, Shade, Flowering Ornamental
Trees, Fruit-tree Seedlings, Roses, Etc.
Very complete line of quality stock

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FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

| | Western-Grown | Per 1000 |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Apple, 3/16-in. | | \$12.00 |
| French Pear, 3/16-in. | | 12.00 |
| Myrobalan Plum, 3/16-in. | | 12.00 |

These are well graded, sturdy, healthy seedlings,
on which we do our own budding and are sure to
please. Supply limited.

C. R. BURR & COMPANY, INC.
Dept. A—Manchester, Conn.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Ralph S. Lake, secretary of Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., recently made a business trip east, stopping at Chicago, Ill.; Painesville, O.; Fredonia, Rochester, New York and Dansville, N. Y. Mr. Lake reports that the firm's wholesale business was rather slow during October on account of dry weather, but that there were good gains in November with bright prospects for spring.

Henry B. Chase, president of the Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala., is vacationing for several weeks at his new winter home, at Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Mr. Chase greatly enjoys working around the house and in his garden.

J. L. (Jimmy) Harrison, secretary of Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., was married December 2 in Cleveland to Miss Elizabeth Coolidge, of that city. They are on a honeymoon trip to Bermuda. Mr. Harrison is a graduate of Andover Academy and Harvard University, and for several years has been associated with the Storrs & Harrison Co., of which his father, W. C. Harrison, is president.

Wilbur Wahl, landscape contractor, Chanute, Kan., has accepted a position with the Kansas forestry, fish and game commission. His future address will be Pratt, Kan.

John Weis, Andale, Kan., has taken out a license and is starting a nursery.

G. T. SMITH INJURED.

As a result of an automobile accident, November 22, G. T. Smith, president of the Winter Garden Ornamental Nursery, Inc., Winter Garden, Fla., is confined to a hospital with a badly punctured lung, several broken ribs, innumerable bruises and severe shock. He will be confined to the hospital for two more weeks, and it will be several weeks before he can again take an active part in the business.

A NEW nursery, the Valley View Lawn Service, has been established at Ninety-eighth and Center streets, Omaha, Neb., by Henry C. Glissmann and his son Harold, who operate public golf courses in that city. Specializing in creeping bent lawns they are also opening a sales yard and demonstration plots.

FRUIT and SHADE TREE SEEDLINGS

Oregon and Washington Grown
Apple, Pear, Mahaleb, Mazzard,
Myrobalan

Quince (rooted cuttings)

Chinese Elm Seedlings

Complete Line General Nursery Stock.

Chinese Elm, Transplanted Specimens.

Norway Maple, Lining-out Whips.

Send list of your wants for prices.

New catalogue now ready.

Combination carloads to eastern distributing points.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Inc.
Since 1878
Milton, Oregon

Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.

306 S. E. 12th Avenue
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To the Trade Only

A complete line of
Nursery Stock and
Nursery Supplies.

Catalogue sent on request.

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Who offers the nursery trade of this country the greatest line of rare trees and shrubs?

Write for list 3839 and find out!

But use your business stationery, as post cards will be ignored.

W. B. CLARKE & CO.

San Jose, California

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

2244 N. Skidmore Court
Portland, Ore.

We have the finest seedlings in quality and grades that we have ever had:
Apple, French Pear, Usuriensis, Jap. Serotina, Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobalan and Quince.

Also 10,000 Chinese Elm trees, 4 ft. to 8 ft.

Give us a chance to furnish you the best stock you have ever received. Write for prices. 24 years' experience.

John Holmason, Prop.

Please Mention
THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
when writing advertisers

FIRE DAMAGES NURSERY.

Damage estimated at \$5,500 was caused by a fire at the Max Meyer Nursery & Landscape Co., Sapulpa, Okla., November 3. The fire, which resulted from a prairie fire that was sweeping that area, destroyed a packing shed, \$800 worth of orders that were filled and ready to plant and over 15,000 fruit trees, shade trees and evergreens. The loss was not covered by insurance.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

A fire of unknown origin caused extensive damage to property of the Louisville Nurseries, Louisville, Ky., November 27, according to B. H. Arterburn, president.

The fire, which started about 5 p. m., destroyed the office, packing sheds, storage shed and garages, but the only stock that was lost was that held in the storage shed ready for shipping.

The burned buildings are being rebuilt and the filling and shipping of orders is going ahead.

HONOR S. JAMES TODD.

A dinner honoring S. James Todd, advertising manager of the Conard-Pyle Co., who has served that organization for thirty-five years, was held at the Red Rose Inn, West Grove, Pa., November 23. Robert Pyle, president of the company, read an original verse announcing the naming of a new rose as Jim Todd. Mr. Todd, born in Ireland, came to this country many years ago.

SITUATION WANTED

Landscape architect desires position with reputable firm; capable of designing, estimating, superintending and selling landscape developments of any size. Best of references and education; single and 23. Sample landscape designs sent on request.

Address No. 108, c/o American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

with a first class wholesale and retail nursery of undisputed reputation, in the capacity of manager, right-hand man to owner or superintendent, depending on the type of organization.

I am widely known, of good reputation, throughout the country in the nursery trade.

Am 38 years of age, married, college graduate in horticulture and have devoted my entire life to all branches of the nursery trade, particularly landscape and retail. Have good approach and am in high standing in our community.

Only circumstances beyond my control force me to make a change. In replying please give a short résumé of particulars and what is expected.

Address No. 109, care of American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in the American Nurseryman.]

Herbst Bros., New York, N. Y.—Pocket-size catalogue of seeds for nurserymen, including new items of rare barberry, cotoneaster and syringa varieties.

Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Tex.—Wholesale catalogue for winter of 1938 and 1939, of general line of nursery stock together with plants peculiar to southern climates.

W. B. Clarke & Co., San Jose, Cal.—Wholesale price list for 1938 and 1939 season, dated November 15, 1938. Listed are such standard items as conifers, flowering fruit trees, shade trees and shrubs and some introductions of rare plants.

Leonard Coates Nurseries, Inc., San Jose, Cal.—Wholesale price list of twenty-four pages, including evergreen and deciduous ornamentals, lining-out stock, rose stocks, budded roses and fruit tree seedlings.

A COUNTY zoning law, designed to restrict billboards, shacks and other unsightly obstructions from Texas highways, is to be introduced in the next Texas legislature.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties. Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

Osage Orange Seed (Maclura Aurantiaca or Pomifera), my specialty. Am soliciting contracts now for later delivery.

Ray Wickliffe, Seneca, Kan.

ROOTS—ASPARAGUS, HORSE-RADISH, RHUBARB.

We grow large acreage of graded stock for wholesale buyers. Now booking orders for spring delivery. Write us.

Geo. R. Pedrick & Sons, Pedricktown, N. J.

FOR SALE

An opportunity for an up-and-coming nurseryman. Due to ill health, I am offering for sale one of the oldest and largest retail nurseries in the midwestern states, combining features of a nice drive-in trade, catalogue trade and agency business. Have also an outlet in a wholesale way with the foremost wholesale nurseries for all the surplus I am able to grow for the wholesale trade. Located in a nice community of 15,000 population, college town, with a drawing radius of 400,000 within selling distance of 60 miles. Have been in business at this location for 48 years. Modern storage plant and warehouses. 65 acres in nursery stock. A low price may snap it up. Address No. 107, c/o American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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OBITUARY.**Anson W. Bogue.**Anson W. Bogue, who for more
than twenty years operated the Gen-
esee County Nurseries, Batavia, N. Y.,
died December 8.October 16 he suffered an attack of
coronary thrombosis, but after three
weeks' confinement, he rallied and su-
pervised fall plantings. He suffered a
stroke November 18.Mr. Bogue was born near Brant-
ford, Ont., seventy-three years ago.
He came to this country at the age of
9 years, residing at Elba, N. Y., and
later at Batavia. After leaving school,
he was foreman of the nurseries owned
by his uncle, the late Nelson Bogue,
until he started the Genesee County
Nurseries.Mr. Bogue served as councilman of
the third ward, Batavia, in 1929 and
1930. Last spring, by vote of the
common council, a small triangular
parkway was named Bogue park. Mr.
Bogue landscaped and cared for it at
his own expense. Active in harness
racing, Mr. Bogue was secretary of
the Genesee County Gentlemen's
Driving Club for many years.Private funeral services were held
December 10, with the Rev. Hugh
McDiarmid, Toronto, Ont., a cousin
of the deceased, officiating. Burial
was at Mount Albion cemetery, Al-
bion, N. Y.**R. L. Winter.**Robert L. Winter, 38 years old,
treasurer of Andorra Nurseries, Inc.,
Philadelphia, Pa., died November 27,
after a lengthy illness.Mr. Winter, born at Louisville, Ky.,
had been with the Philadelphia firm
for the past twelve years. He is sur-
vived by his widow, Nancy; two
daughters, Marion and Augusta, and
his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David A.
Winter.**Emil Carlson.**Emil Carlson, 66, one of the found-
ers and president of the Sunset Nur-
sery Co., died at his home, at Oakland,
Cal., November 23.Mr. Carlson, a native of Sweden,
went to Oakland over forty years ago,
where he and H. J. Sandkuhle founded
the Sunset Nursery Co., in 1906. Sur-
viving are his widow, Alma; a son,
Norman; two daughters, Mrs. Hoyt
Sibley and Alma C. Carlson, and four
sisters.

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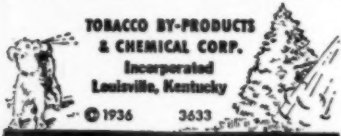
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